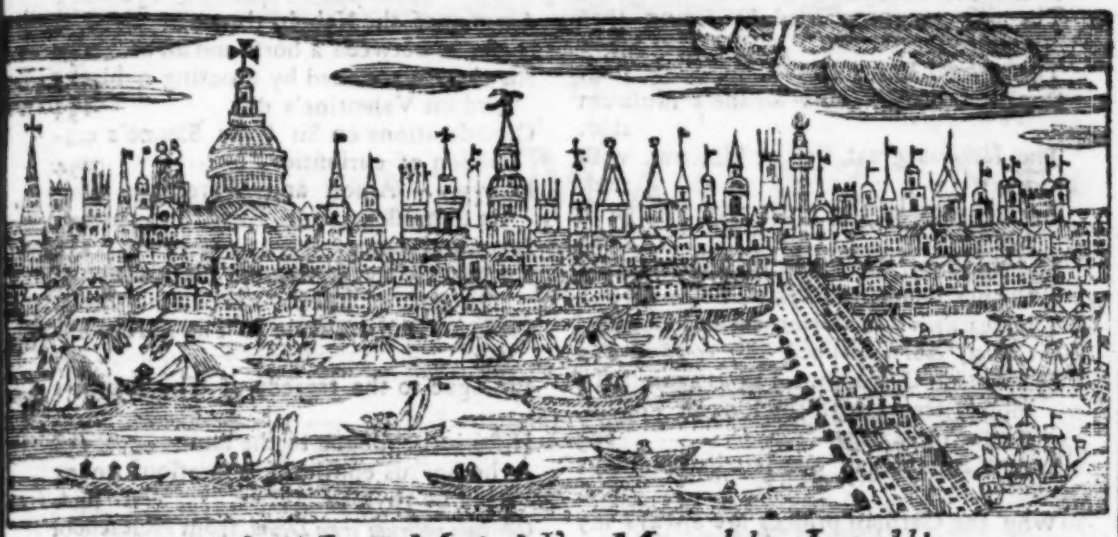
The LONDON MAGAZINE:



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For MARCH, 1753.

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V. Critical Remarks on a Paſſage in Geneſis.
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VIII. An Account of the new Tragedy, called *The Brothers*.
IX. Concluſion of the Report about the Sileſia Loan.
X. A Rhyming Queſtion.
XI. Remarks on Mr. Whiſton's Character.
XII. An Account of the great River Volga.
XIII. Caſe between Sir Iſaac Newton and Mr. Hutchinſon.
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XVI. Virtue vindicated.
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XX. Dialogue between a Horſe and an Aſs.
XXI. Of Sir Hans Sloane's Collection.
XXII. POETRY. Prologue and Epilogue to *The Earl of Eſſex*, and *The Brothers*; to the Author of *The Earl of Eſſex*; the Diſpute, occaſioned by ſeeing the Play of *The Brothers*; Verſes in Latin and Engliſh from Holt School; a young Lady's Epiſtle be-rhym'd; Colin and Phœbe, a Song; Epilogue deſign'd by Mr. Foote; Dialogue between the Rt. Hon. H—— P—— and Madam Popularity; a Song ſet to Muſick, &c. &c.
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The king's ſenior chaplain, another copy of verſes from Holt ſchool, verſes from Oxford, &c. ſhall be in our next; and other pieces we have received, the firſt opportunity.

N. B. The many curious pieces we had received from our correſpondents, and the great variety of other important affairs, have occaſioned the addition of one half-ſheet, which is eight pages to our uſual quantity.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1753.

An Account of the new Tragedy, intitled,
THE BROTHERS.

The Tragedy of THE BROTHERS *is founded upon a Grecian plan, and its moral inculcates the Moſaical principle of* Puniſhment from Heaven entailed upon Children for the Crimes of a Parent.

The CHARACTERS are,

Philip, king of Macedon, Mr. Berry.
Perſeus, his eldeſt ſon, Mr. Moſſop.
Demetrius, his younger ſon, Mr. Garrick.
Pericles, the friend of Perſeus, Mr. Blakes.
Antigonus, a miniſter of ſtate, Mr. Burton.
Dymas, the king's favourite, Mr. Simſon.
Poſthumius, } Roman } Mr. Winſtone.
Curtius, } ambaſſ. } Mr. Mozeen.
Erixene, the Thracian princeſs, Miſs Bellamy.
Her attendant, Miſs Hippiſley.

THIS Macedonian monarch, I think, according to Plutarch, in his life of Paulus Emilius, is the ſixth in ſucceſſion ſince the reign of Alexander the Great, and the poet has drawn his plot in the following manner.

Philip is repreſented to have formerly invaded Thrace, taken its capital, maſſacred its king, murdered his two ſons, ſeized his kingdom, and taken Erixene, his young daughter, captive to Macedon, where he treats her like his own child, intending her for one of his ſons, both of whom are enamoured with her, particularly Demetrius, who is alſo favour'd by the princeſs.

Philip is the inveterate foe of Rome, which held the king of Thrace as its ally; and having at this time ſubdued the Carthaginians, ſhe has turned her arms againſt Greece, the greateſt part of which ſhe has taken under her protection: In deriſion of royalty, ſhe has ſcattered kingdoms away like acres, by inveſting the brows of their regal ſlaves with diadems, or the gewgaws of majeſty; and now in the vigour of her ſtrength, ſends ambaſſadors to Philip to curb his ambition, and to inſiſt upon the reſtoration of Thrace to Erixene, the daughter of their injured ally.

Philip, in the firſt act, declares his hatred to Rome, and his affection for his two ſons, in theſe words:

Two paſſions only take up all my ſoul,
Hatred to Rome and tenderneſs for them.

But he obſerves, that "they two are not brothers," and endeavours to bring them to a fraternal reconciliation, which after a beautiful ſcene between Perſeus and Demetrius, is effected; when Philip concludes the act with theſe elegant lines:

—If leagu'd worlds ſuperior forces bring,
I'd rather die a father, than a king.
Fathers, alone, a father's heart can know,
What ſecret tides of ſtill enjoyment flow,
When brothers love; but if their hate ſucceeds, [bleeds."
They wage the war, but 'tis the father

Perſeus is of a bold, rough, ambitious diſpoſition; a mortal foe to the name of Rome, envious of his brother's ſuperior power over the affections of their father, and a ſuitor to Erixene only for the ſake of accumulated dominion. But Demetrius is of an amiable temper, with a delicate form and a generous mind; inclinable to maintain a friendſhip with the Romans, and greatly in love with Erixene.

In the ſecond act, Pericles lays before Perſeus the inconvenience of ſupporting that friendſhip he has promiſed to maintain with Demetrius, by inſinuating it muſt deprive him of Erixene; which induces Perſeus to declare his renunciation of that amity

amity he had plighted before his father. There is an addreſs between Perſeus and Erixene, who is cold to his paſſion; but, in the next ſcene, favours the addreſs of Demetrius, which gives Mr. Garrick an opportunity of exerting all the powers of love and tenderneſs, in the moſt pathetick and elegant manner. After this, A Philip and his attendants are repreſented at the head of a proceſſion, aſſembled, as Philip ſays, for, "the great luſtration of our martial powers," where they are to exerciſe their military genius in a counterfeit engagement, wherein Pericles prevails on Perſeus to engage and kill Demetrius: which ſcene affords Mr. Moſſop the greateſt applauſe.

In the third act, we underſtand that Perſeus has not ſucceeded in his deſign againſt Demetrius, tho' he had alſo prepared a poiſoned bowl, which is diſcovered by Philip, when Perſeus has the addreſs to charge Demetrius with a deſign on his life; which ſo inflames the king, that he orders both in chains, reſolves to C puniſh the guilty, and brings them to an immediate trial before himſelf and his ſenate. This is a noble ſcene, between the father as judge, and the two ſons as ſuſpected delinquents; the three performers are all excellent; Mr. Moſſop carries a noble air of confidence; Mr. Garrick ſtrongly depictures the very ſoul of injured innocence; and Mr. Berry, in a very beautiful manner, ſupports the character of the father and the king, the rigid judge and the tender parent. It is impoſſible to give any particular ſpecimens of the two beautiful ſpeeches from Perſeus and Demetrius, the whole is ſo ſingularly great in both the actors; but I thought the ſpeech of Perſeus ſomewhat E too long, both for the actor and the audience, who were all highly pleaſed, as well with the actor as the poet, when Mr. Berry addreſſes his ſons before the trial in theſe lines:

If I'm a monarch, where is your obedience?
If I'm a father, where's your duty to me? F
If old, your veneration due to years?
But I have wept, and you have ſworn in vain.

When the two princes have gone thro' their difference, the father is ſtill doubtful, but ſeems to think Demetrius the offender, whom Perſeus charges with a friendſhip for the Romans; on which G account Philip propoſes to Demetrius a marriage with the daughter of Dymas, one of his courtiers, and a foe to Rome, as a proof of his faith to Macedon: This Demetrius is going to reject, but is perſuaded by his friend to embrace it, as the only means of preſerving himſelf from immediate death; in conſequence of which both are releaſed. In the next ſcene, Demetrius acquaints Dymas, that he cannot marry his daughter, and prevails upon him to let Philip know that he himſelf has an objection againſt marrying his daughter to Demetrius; after which Demetrius has a ſoliloquy on his love, and concludes it with this charming line,

The love of beauty is the love of heaven.

In the 4th act, Erixene conſiders her love for Demetrius, and diſclaims him her affection on account of his engagement to the daughter of Dymas; after B which Philip enters, and prevails upon her to wed Perſeus. Dymas then enters, and acquaints Philip how Demetrius has refuſed to marry his daughter, which exaſperates him. A beautiful ſcene is then introduced betweem Erixene and Demetrius, who finds his love neglected by her; and, while he is fondly ſtriving to C regain her affection, he is interrupted by the appearance of Perſeus, who tells him that Erixene is to be his wife, and as ſuch he leads her off; which brings on a fine ſcene between Perſeus and Demetrius, who falls at his feet to conjure him to relinquiſh his right; but when Perſeus inſults his paſſion, he vehemently riſes, and ſeizes him by the throat; at which inſtant Philip enters, and concludes

His darling ſon found criminal in all;

in conſequence whereof, he orders his death the ſame night; in which reſolution he continues; tho' the pity of the father is moſt ſtrongly and ſenſibly intermixed with the rigour of the judge, whoſe ſeverity works him up to a pitch of frenzy, which is finely obſerved by Mr. Berry; while his inflexibility affords Mr. Garrick an opportunity of ſhining in the character of a ſon, ſuffering for the deluſion of a father, and dying beneath an unjuſt and cruel ſentence; which leaves us in the greateſt uncertainty and perplexity for the fate of Demetrius.

The fifth act opens with Philip giving audience to the Roman ambaſſadors on his throne; when the ambaſſadors clear Demetrius of a charge laid againſt him by Perſeus, of correſponding, and entering into diſloyal engagements, with the Romans. The audience terminates in a declaration of war from the ambaſſadors; when Mr. Berry in a very majeſtick manner, replies, "eternal war;" and when the ambaſſadors ſay, "next time we meet,"—he cuts them off by ſaying, "'tis in the capitol; after which, he begins to imagine that Demetrius is innocent,

For the London

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innocent, and orders the nuptial preparations between Perſeus and Demetrius to be ſuſpended. In the next ſcene, Erixene is complaining for the loſs of Demetrius, who has made his eſcape out of priſon; but the third ſcene repreſents him retaken, and in a priſon, ſoliloquizing on his misfortunes, and approaching death; when Erixene enters, which yields an affectionate ſcene; where, I think, Mr. Garrick ſeems to reign a very ſultan in the throne of ſorrow, when he is led off to execution. After this Antigonus enters to Erixene, and brings a pardon for Demetrius, who, on his return to Erixene, forms every comfort of life, every exalted thought of ſuperior happineſs, for their participation: but, alas! how are all theſe golden joys deſtroyed, how are all theſe ſummer clouds defaced, when Erixene declares to him, that Perſeus, during the night, had compelled her to marry him? It rivets Demetrius like a thunder bolt, and draws the tender ſtream of humanity from the faireſt eyes of Europe, while it ſwells the deep ſigh from the braveſt hearts; tears which might become a Portia, ſighs which might ennoble an Alexander. But how are theſe increaſed, when, to ſhew her affection for Demetrius, Erixene draws the dagger, ſtabs herſelf, and dies with the kindeſt accents of love! And how is the diſtreſs aggravated, when Philip enters full of joy to embrace his pardoned innocent ſon, and finds Erixene dying in his arms! How tranſcendently pitiful is this melancholy ſcene! Who can deſcribe the heart-piercing look of Demetrius? Who can paint the horrible compaſſion ſtiffning on the brow of Philip? A wretched ſon; a miſerable father; but how more miſerable when Demetrius drives the fatal poinard to his heart; and death unites them that life could not join, and leads them to a marriage of eternity.

While the audience is thus moſt ſenſibly affected with this fatal cataſtrophe, Mr. Berry informs us that Perſeus is falſe, and has rebelled; after which he concludes the play with the following moral.

My life's deep tragedy was plann'd with art,
From ſcene to ſcene advancing in diſtreſs,
Through a ſad ſeries to this dire reſult;
As if the Thracian queen conducted all,
And wrote the moral in her childrens blood,
Which ſeas might labour to waſh out in vain!
Hear it, ye nations! diſtant ages hear!
And learn the dread decrees of Jove to fear;
His dread decrees the ſtricteſt balance keep;
The father groans who made a mother weep;
But if no terror for yourſelves can move,
Tremble ye parents, for the child ye love;
For your Demetrius; mine is doom'd to bleed,
A guiltleſs victim, for his father's deed.

Some people might be of opinion, that Perſeus is not brought to poetical juſtice; but for my part, I was very well ſatisfied with the reflexion of his defeat by Emilius, his mean condition behind the triumphal car of his victor, and his death in ſlavery; which terminated the line and reign of the Macedonian monarchs, the deſcendants of that hero who conquered the univerſe.

The Diſpute, *occaſioned by ſeeing the Tragedy, called, The* BROTHERS.

WHO acted the Brothers? what men? let me know? [how ſo?
One man acted both—pry'thee tell me?
Why, Demetrius was Garrick in powder, like curd,
And Perſes was Garrick in Richard the Third.
I heard 'twas one Moſſop in Perſes's ſhape; [or his ape:
No, 'twas Garrick himſelf, I am ſure,
Indeed you're miſtaken—then, I'm an old goſſip,
And took Moſſop for Garrick, and Garrick for Moſſop;
But I'll lay a wager,—and here is my pelf,
That if either was Moſſop—'twas Garrick himſelf;
For if it wa'nt Garrick in Perſes's ſhape,
O Garrick, take care you a'nt bit by your ape;
He's cunning, and ſly, as behind you he ſteals,
The audience all ſaw he was cloſe at your heels.

To OXYMEL BUSBY.

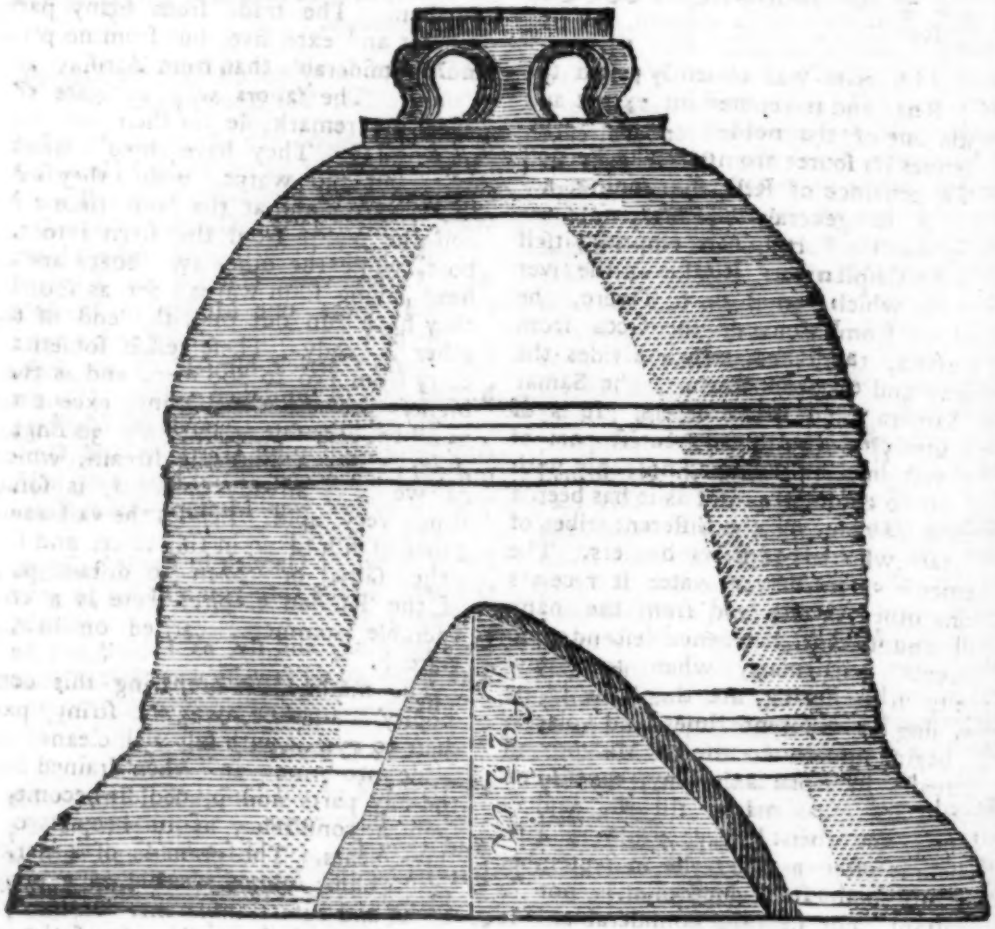
THE rod of old Buſby could make his boys caper,
And they ſay, could fetch blood thro' a quire of paper;
But under thy *ſcourge*, weak Buſby, we laugh,
You can't make us feel thro' a ſheet and a half;
By which we may learn from your firſt to your laſt, Sir,
That Buſby your nameſake was never your maſter.

The Names and Numbers of the ſeveral Things, contained in the Muſæum *of Sir* HANS SLOANE, *Bart.*

THE library, including about 347 volumes of drawings and illuminated books, 3516 volumes of manuſcripts, together with the books of prints, conſiſts of

of about 50,000 volumes. Medals and coins, antient and modern, about 32,000. Antiquities, viz. urns, inſtruments, &c. 1125. Seals, &c. 268. Camea's and intaglio's, &c. about 700. Precious ſtones, agates, jaſpers, &c. 2256. Veſſels, &c. of agates, jaſpers, &c. 542. Chryſtals, ſpars, &c. 1864. Foſſils, flints, ſtones, &c. 1275. Metals, mineral-ores, &c. 2725. Earths, ſands, ſalts, &c. 1035. Bitumens, ſulphurs, ambers, ambergreeſe, &c. 399. Talcs, micæ, 388. Teſtacea, or ſhells 5843. Corals, ſponges, &c. 1421. Echini, echinites, &c. 659. Aſteriæ, trochi, entrochi, &c. 241. Cruſtacea, or crabs, &c. 363. Stellæ marinæ, &c. 173. Fiſhes, and their parts 1555. Birds, and their parts, eggs and neſts of different ſpecies 1172. Vipers, ſerpents, &c. 521. Quadrupedes, &c. 1886. Inſects 5439. Humana, as calculi, anatomical preparations, &c. 756. Vegetables, as ſeeds, gums, woods, roots, &c. 12,506. Hortus ſiccus, or volumes of dried plants 334. Miſcellaneous things, natural, &c. 2098. Pictures and drawings, &c. framed 310. Mathematical inſtruments 55.

All the above particulars are entered and numbered, with ſhort accounts of them, and references of ſeveral writers, who have hitherto wrote about them, in thirty-eight volumes in folio and eight in quarto. (See p. 134.)



Mr. HANWAY, *in his Hiſtorical Account of the* BRITISH TRADE *over the* CASPIAN SEA, *lately publiſhed, gives the following Account of this famous* BELL: *Speaking of the City of* Moſcow, *he ſays;*

THE moſt remarkable thing I ſaw, is the great bell, which is indeed ſtupendous, and ſurprizes equally on account of its ſize, and the folly of thoſe who cauſed it to be made: But the Ruſſians, for time immemorial, have had a ſtrange ambition of this kind. The bell in queſtion weighing near 12,327 poods *, was caſt in the reign of the late empreſs Ann: The ſound of it rather amazed and deafened, than delighted the inhabitants. It coſt a very great ſum; for every one, ambitious to contribute towards it, threw ſome gold or ſilver into the

* 443,772lb. Engliſh *value at* 3s. *is* 65,681 l.

the furnaces, which were four in number; theſe furnaces had cocks, which let off the metal into the mould. The geometrical dimenſions are as follows: The piece by which the bell was hung to the beam, from the top of the bell to the beam, 3 feet 1 inch: Length of the bell, from the beam to the bottom, 21 feet 4 and ½ inches: Diameter of the bell at the top, 7 feet, 4 and ½ inches: Diameter at the bottom, 22 feet, 4 and ½ inches. The bell was now in a pit, over which it had been hung; but the beam which ſupported it being burnt, on occaſion of a great fire, it gave way, and the fall made a breach in it, as expreſſed in the figure.

The ſame Gentleman gives the following Account of the Great River VOLGA *in* Muſcovy.

THIS river was anciently called the Rha, and is reputed for extent and depth one of the nobleſt in the world. It derives its ſource from the lake Fernoff in the province of Reſkoff, running, according to general computation, near 4500 werſts * before it empties itſelf into the Caſpian ſea. It takes in the river Twerſa which comes from Twere, the Moſcwa from Moſcow, the Occa from Columna, the Kama which divides the Nagay and Kooban Tartars, the Samar at Samara, and many others. It is of the utmoſt utility to the greateſt part of the vaſt empire of Ruſſia, not only with regard to commerce, but as it has been a means of reducing the different tribes of Tartars who frequent its borders. The immenſe quantities of water it receives from other rivers, and from the many hilly countries from whence deſcend great torrents, particularly when the ſnow melts in the ſpring, are the cauſe of its ſwelling at different times and places. It begins uſually to riſe in March, and increaſes in April and May, continuing above its uſual mark, till the end of June; and then it decreaſes very faſt. There is often another riſe in September by autumnal rains; but this is not ſo conſtant, nor near ſo conſiderable. It varies in different places; at Aſtrachan it is only ſeven or eight feet, unleſs the ſoutherly winds blow in the water at the ſame time from the Caſpian. About Zaritzen, which is above 400 werſts higher, I ſaw a mark at about 20 feet, as already mentioned; and at Caſan, which is 1250 werſts yet higher, the riſe is ſaid to be much greater. As there are ſo many different climates in the courſe of this river, the ice breaks up at different times; as at Aſtrachan about the end of February, and at Caſan generally a month later. Here the banks alter almoſt every year, partly by the force of the current, and partly by the ſands which are blown into the river from the adjacent country. The danger ariſing from theſe ſhifting banks is not very great; but they create delays. The common courſe of the ſtream can hardly be reckoned above a mile an hour, but in the time of the floods it is generally three miles.

The navigation is very difficult for veſſels drawing above five feet water, except in the flood times, when the largeſt flat-bottomed veſſels find ſufficient water. I have ſeen a veſſel afloat in the month of October, ſaid to have 600 tuns of ſalt and fiſh aboard; and in ſome ſeaſons they have barks of greater burthen. The trade from many parts is great and extenſive, but from no place more conſiderable than from Zariſlaw and Caſan. The ſailors who navigate this river, are remarkable for their dexterity in warping. They have three boats to carry out the warps, which they take in forward; and at the ſame time they coil the warp from the ſtern into the boat, while the other two boats are ahead laying freſh warps; for as ſoon as they have run out one, the end of the other is ready. Theſe veſſels ſometimes carry from 150 to 200 men, and as their bigneſs prevents their ſailing, except the wind be very fair, they warp 30 Engliſh miles a day againſt the ſtream, which, as we have already obſerved, is ſometimes very rapid. Beſides the vaſt abundance of fiſh taken in this river, and ſent either ſalted or frozen to diſtant parts of the Ruſſian empire, there is a conſiderable commerce carried on in Caviare †.

The method of preparing this commodity is to take away the ſtringy part, then to mix it with ſalt well cleaned and made into brine; and when drained from the oily parts and preſſed, it becomes of ſuch a conſiſtency as to keep two or three years. The grain is of a darkiſh grey colour, almoſt as big as a pepper corn, and cuts tranſparent. In the winter it is ſent freſh to all parts of the empire, and is much eſteemed by the natives as well as foreigners, being well known to partake of the nature of oyſters. There is alſo a large quantity made for exportation, which is conſumed in Italy and by the chriſtians in the Levant. The Armenians have the ſkill of preparing it beſt, and uſually make above 6000 poods ‡ every year. In 1749 they brought 20,000 poods to market.

* 3000 *Engliſh miles*, † *Roe of ſturgeon and belluga, the Ruſſians call it Icera.* ‡ *About* 100 *tuns.*

As we have here preſented our Readers with a beautiful VIEW *of* UPNOR-CASTLE *in* Kent, *we have thought fit to give the following Deſcription of that and the neighbouring Forts, from the occaſional Notes of the Author of* A Natural and Hiſtorical Account of the Iſlands of *Scilly*; *printed for* R. Manby *on* Ludgate-hill, *and* H. S. Cox, *in* Pater-Noſter-Row.

AT Upnor-Caſtle, he ſays, there is not a gun mounted for ſervice, nor yet a platform, as ſome have aſſerted. Nor is there any platform of guns at the Swamp, nor yet at Cockham wood. The fort at the Swamp is now called Bird-neſt fort, where guns can hardly be remembered, and where the embraſures of earth are long ſince mouldered away, and over run with buſhes and brambles, and the ground behind this fort turned into a profitable brick-kiln; the veſtigia or marks of a fort there, only remaining.

Cockham wood fort, about a mile beyond Birds-neſt fort, going from Upnor-caſtle, on the ſame ſide of the Medway, is yet to be ſeen, but with all the guns diſmounted, and thrown by on the ground, viz. ſeveral 42 pounders; the ſhot and ordnance ſtores lying in the maſter-gunner's houſe, juſt at hand, which, as well as the fort, is become very ruinous: But as there is a ſalary annexed, it ſerves for the ſupport of ſome deſerving perſon, and his family, who has ſpent his youthful time in his majeſty's ſervice. There is a very fine proſpect from the leads at the top of the houſe, commanding the river up as far as Rocheſter, and down as far as Sheerneſs, comprehending the contiguous hills and valleys, which in the ſummer appear like a Paradiſe. It is conveniently ſituated for an aſtronomer to take his obſervations of the heavens, and for a poet to engage his fancy and attention.

Gillingham-fort is lately improved as a gariſon; a maſter-gunner, and two other gunners, belonging to it: And new barracks are built there. It ſtands on the contrary ſide of the Medway to that whereon ſtands Upnor-caſtle and Cockham-wood fort, below the latter, ſo called from the adjacent wood; yet almoſt oppoſite to Upnor, by the winding of the Medway.

Hoe-neſs fort is ſituate on the Medway's brink, below Gillingham fort, on the ſide next Hoe marſhes. No guns are mounted at this fort, to which only a maſter-gunner belongs, who lives abſent: But a quarter gunner from Upnor caſtle lives on the ſpot, for a week at a time; a boat being allowed for the tranſportation of each gunner, weekly, from Upnor caſtle to Hoe neſs aforeſaid.

Upnor-caſtle is pleaſantly ſituated, on high riſing ground, next the banks of the Medway, almoſt oppoſite to Chatham new dock on the other ſide. There is a large powder magazine at Upnor caſtle, for the ſervice of the navy; and belonging to the garriſon there, for the ſervice and ſecurity of this magazine, are a maſter gunner, and 12 other gunners, a ſtorekeeper and clerk; an officer's command of ſoldiers on detachment: Which, with all the adjacent forts, Gillingham, Cockham-wood, and Hoe-neſs forts, aforeſaid, every one ſubordinate to this gariſon, are under the command of lieut. gen. John Guiſe, the preſent governor.

The governor's houſe is built of ſtone in the caſtle, being the ſouth tower, at which, on account of its unfitneſs for his reception, he never reſides. But there are very good barracks, in which the gunners, ſoldiers, and officer commanding on the ſpot, are well accommodated; and a beautiful and magnificent ſtorekeeper's houſe and gardens, for the accommodation of that gentleman. Coals and candles are alſo allowed for the uſe of this gariſon. The colours are hoiſted at the top of the caſtle.

The air here, and throughout the whole hundred of Hoe, is ſubject to ſo many changes in 24 hours, that agues are complained of the year round, in ſummer as well as winter. And beſides the ſudden changes of air in this part of Kent, the other cauſes contributing to agues here, more than in any other parts of the county, are the ſalt exhalations from the adjacent marſhes, overflowed by the Medway tides, and left ſwampy twice every 24 hours. And the hundred of Hoe (near which ſtands Upnor Caſtle) being ſo cloſely embraced by the Thames and Medway, next the ſea, whoſe arms in ſome places, are not above a mile or two aſunder, where the hundred lies low, and ſubject to be overflowed, muſt needs produce an increaſe of the ſame effects.

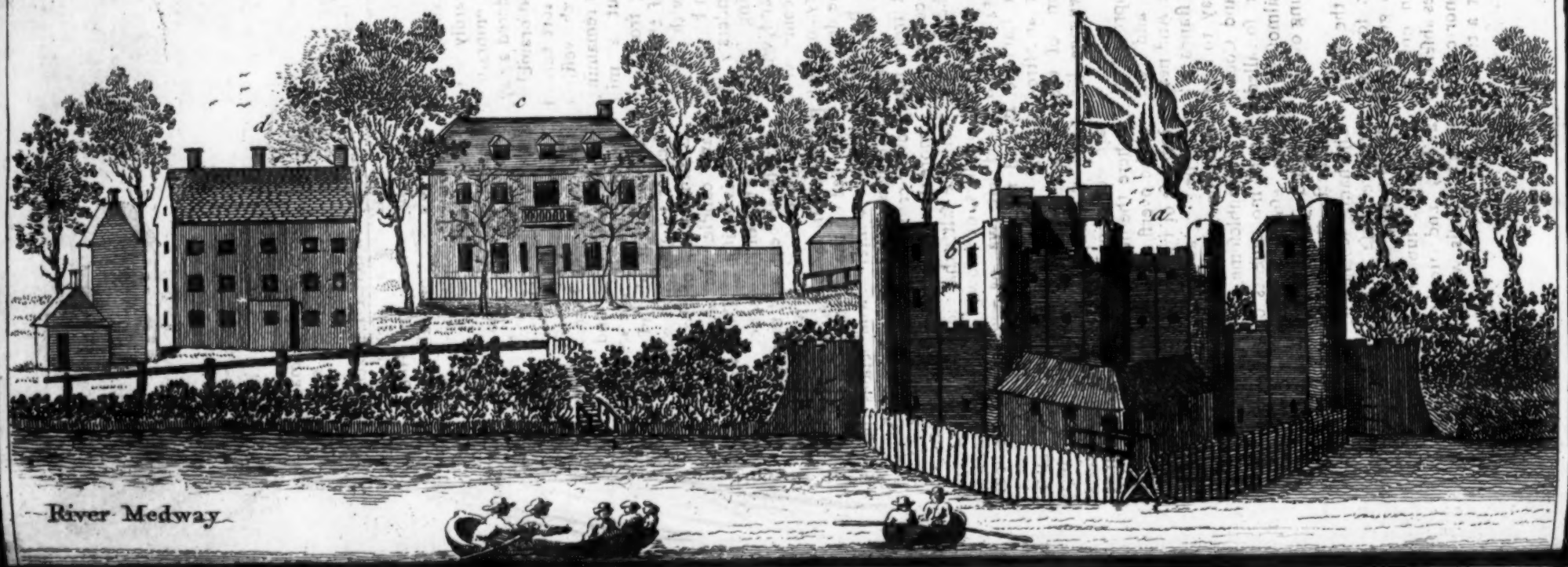
The ſoil about Upnor is very clayey, and the roads and paths very ſlippery and troubleſome after rain. There are ſeveral monuments of wit extant in theſe parts, eſpecially at the quarry houſe, or Kentiſh Vaux-hall, ſituated on a fair proſpect, at a convenient diſtance from Chatham, Rocheſter, and Stroud, from whence theſe towns, and the river are finely beheld, with the Gothick bridge of Rocheſter, ſupported on eleven ſeparate arches, and ſterlings, where the tide riſes and falls with great rapidity.

JOUR-

a. The Castle.
b. The South Tower, or Governor's Apartment.

A SOUTH-EAST VIEW OF UPNOR-CASTLE IN KENT.

c. The Store Keeper's House
d. The Barracks.



JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 65.

The laſt Speech I ſhall give you in the Debate continued in your laſt, was that made by C. Popilius Lænas; *which was in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

WHETHER the immediate election of the archduke Joſeph as king of the Romans, be a right or a wrong meaſure, is not the queſtion now before us; for a meaſure may in itſelf be right, that is to ſay, it may be the intereſt of this nation to have it brought about, and yet it may be wrong in us to attempt it, or at leaſt it may be wrong in us to become the chief actors, and to be at the chief expence in bringing it about. To prove this I need not dive very deep into the hiſtory of paſt times, or the politicks of future. To have had the pragmatick ſanction of the late emperor religiouſly obſerved, and all his dominions tranſmitted entire to his next ſucceſſor, was in itſelf a right meaſure; but in the circumſtances Europe was thrown into by his death, it became impoſſible to be accompliſhed, and our intermeddling in it ſo much as we did at the beginning, that is, when the king of Pruſſia firſt invaded Sileſia, not only brought on the laſt war, but brought the houſe of Auſtria to the very brink of deſtruction; for if we had then plainly told the court of Vienna, that we could not intermeddle in their diſpute with the king of Pruſſia, that court would probably have come to an agreement with him at the expence of a ſmall part of Sileſia; and if they had done this, I am perſuaded, no war would have happened in Europe, becauſe, if theſe two powers had by ſuch an agreement been firmly united, no other prince in Europe would have ventured to attack the queen of Hungary, nor would France have ventured to prompt any of them to do ſo by a promiſe of her aſſiſtance; for the Dutch and we, with the aſſiſtance of Pruſſia, would have been able to ſupport that houſe againſt any confederacy that could have been formed againſt it; but by the promiſes we made to the court of Vienna, and the projects we at firſt formed againſt Pruſſia, we prevented any ſuch agreement, and thereby occaſioned ſuch a confederacy to be formed againſt the queen of Hungary, that we ourſelves were obliged to agree to a neutrality, which we were forced to obſerve, until by the bad conduct of the French generals, we got that agreement brought about, between the queen of Hungary and the king of Pruſſia, which we ought at firſt to have inſiſted on.

But this agreement, Sir, was far from having the ſame good effect it would have had at firſt: It put an end, it is true, to the war between thoſe two powers, but it did not eſtabliſh a friendſhip between them, tho' the king of Pruſſia got by it a greater part of Sileſia than he would have been at firſt ſatisfied with. On the contrary, he was now engaged in a defenſive alliance with France, and he foreſaw, that his quiet enjoyment of what he had got would depend upon his preſerving that alliance. Tho' we were fully appriſed of this circumſtance, yet we ſoon after engaged in a meaſure, which was likewiſe right in itſelf, but it was very wrong, it was even ridiculous in us to engage in it at that time; and we certainly would not have engaged in it, if we had not been governed, and I may ſay blinded, by an intereſt which was

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March, 1753.

far from being the intereſt either of Britain or of Europe. The meaſure I mean was that of conquering and taking from France ſome territory, to be given to the queen of Hungary as an equivalent for what ſhe had yielded to the king of Pruſſia. This, I ſay, was in itſelf a right meaſure; but conſidering the alliance then ſubſiſting between France and Pruſſia, it was ridiculous at that time to think of it, as we ſoon found by experience; for the moment we made an impreſſion upon France in Alſace, the king of Pruſſia, in purſuance of his alliance, renewed the war, and attacked the queen of Hungary in Bohemia.

Thus, Sir, from a very late part of the hiſtory of paſt times it appears, that a meaſure may in itſelf be very right, and yet it may be wrong in us to embark in it; and now with regard to the politicks of future times, it would be right, that is, it would be for the intereſt of this nation, not only to have the Imperial diadem continued, but to have it made hereditary in the family of Auſtria. Nay, I will go further, I believe, it would be our intereſt to have that family eſtabliſhed in an abſolute ſovereignty over the whole German empire; and however much this might be contrary to the intereſt of the princes of Germany, I believe, it would not be repugnant to the intereſt of the people in general; for they might, perhaps, live more happily, and extend their trade more eaſily, by means of their great navigable rivers, than they can do at preſent; and if the emperor was as abſolute in Germany as the French king now is in France, I am ſure, we ſhould have nothing to fear from the overgrown power of the houſe of Bourbon. If it were poſſible, therefore, to render the houſe of Auſtria the abſolute and hereditary ſovereigns of the whole German empire, the meaſure would be right in itſelf; but will any one ſay, it would be right in us to attempt it? So far otherwiſe, Sir, that we ſhould moſt cautiouſly avoid engaging in any project that may ſeem to tend this way; becauſe it will always give France a great advantage over us. The princes of Germany know as well as we do, that it is our intereſt to render the emperor their abſolute maſter, and that, on the other hand, it is the intereſt of France to preſerve their independency. We ſhould therefore be extremely cautious of engaging in any meaſure, that may but ſeem to have a tendency towards overturning what they call the liberties of the Germanick body, becauſe in that caſe it will be eaſy for France to perſuade many of them to accept of ſubſidies from her, and to join in her meaſures, under pretence of her having no other view but that of preſerving their independency, which it is ſo much her intereſt to take care of, becauſe, whilſt that is preſerved, they will never aſſiſt the houſe of Auſtria in any ambitious projects againſt her.

Now, Sir, I ſhall leave to gentlemen to conſider, whether our being ſo very ſolicitous about having the archduke Joſeph choſen king of the Romans in the life-time of his father, may not ſeem to ſome of the princes of Germany as a ſtep towards overturning their liberties; for we all know, that for the preſervation of their liberties they depend very much upon the capitulations, that are to be ſigned and ſworn to by every emperor at his election. If any thing has been practiſed during the former reign, if any innovation has been introduced, that may ſeem of bad conſequence towards their liberties, they take care to provide againſt it by a capitulation at the next election. But they ſay, and rightly ſay, that were the ſon to be choſen in the emperor his father's life-time, the reigning emperor might have ſo much influence as to prevent any ſuch capitulation's being inſiſted on, and thus their liberties might by degrees be rendered precarious, and at laſt

laſt utterly ſubverted. This is the reaſon, Sir, that the princes of Germany have always been ſo ſhy of chuſing a king of the Romans before the death of the emperor; and this reaſon will, I fear, now prevail, notwithſtanding all the ſubſidies we have granted, or can grant. The meaſure may perhaps be right; but our interpoſing in it ſo earneſtly and ſo openly is wrong. Nay, if any thing ſhould occaſion a conteſt about the election upon the preſent emperor's death, it will, in my opinion, be our having appeared ſo ſtrenuouſly for the election of his ſon during his life. Beſides, I really doubt whether it be the intereſt of the preſent emperor to have his ſon choſen king of the Romans during his life-time. It is not the intereſt of any ſovereign prince to render his ſon and heir apparent entirely independent of him; for in hiſtory we often find the ſon endeavouring to dethrone the father; and if we conſider what circumſtances the preſent emperor would be in, if the preſent empreſs ſhould die before him, we muſt conclude, that it would not be very ſafe for him to have his ſon choſen king of the Romans previous to that event; for the ſon would then of courſe ſucceed to all the dominions of Auſtria, ſo that the emperor would be reduced to the ſingle dutchy of Tuſcany, where the ſon, if he were then likewiſe king of the Romans, might tell him, he muſt go and reſide, and leave the government of the empire to him. Nay, perhaps he might tell him, that as he was then grown old and unfit for this world, he muſt follow the example of his anceſtor Charles V. by retiring to a monaſtery, and leaving to him the dutchy of Tuſcany, as well as the Imperial diadem. Whereas, if the ſon be not choſen king of the Romans before that event, he muſt depend upon his father the emperor for his ſucceſs in being elected, and muſt continue that dependence during the life of his father.

For this reaſon, Sir, I think, I am well grounded in doubting, whether the court of Vienna itſelf be ſincere and hearty in this project of an election. To be ſure, that court will not oppoſe our granting ſubſidies to as many of the German princes as we pleaſe, upon this or any other account; and it is as certain, that few, if any, of thoſe princes will refuſe our ſubſidies, as nothing more in return is required of them, than to keep a number of regular troops on foot, which they would keep on foot without any ſuch ſubſidy, and to promiſe to concur with us in what they may think for the intereſt of their native country. But I do not think, either that the court of Vienna will for our ſakes attempt to bring on the election of a king of the Romans ſooner than they think proper, or that any prince in Germany will for the ſake of our ſubſidy vote for the bringing on of that election ſooner than he thinks the ſafety of his country neceſſarily requires; and as ſoon as that neceſſity exiſts, he will vote for bringing it on, and will give his vote for whom he thinks the moſt proper candidate, without the leaſt regard to the ſubſidy he has had from us.

This, Sir, is my opinion of the ſovereign princes of Germany, and I hope no gentleman will find fault with me for having ſo good an opinion of their honour and publick ſpirit; tho' I find that the two Hon. gentlemen upon the floor over-againſt me, both of whom, I ſhall allow, are well verſed in the buſineſs of elections, ſeem to differ from me in opinion: They both think, that a ſubſidy, or if you pleaſe, a bribe, will have great weight at the next election; but they differ in the method of applying it. The Hon. gentleman who ſpoke firſt, and who moved the queſtion now under our conſideration, ſeemed to place ſome confidence in the honour of the elector, and therefore he was for grant-

ing the ſubſidy before the election; but the other gentleman was for making ſure work, and therefore he was not for parting with his money until after the buſineſs was done. Now of theſe three opinions it muſt be admitted that mine is the moſt charitable, and it is attended with this further advantage, that if it be agreed to, we ſhall ſave our money. But ſays the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, theſe ſubſidies are not to be granted for engaging the votes of the electors, but for enabling them to vote freely at the next election, by aſſiſting them to keep up ſuch a number of regular troops as may defend them againſt any that ſhall attempt to put a force upon them.

I ſhall grant, Sir, that this is a new and a moſt ingenious conceit; but unluckily there does not appear to be any ſuch ſtipulation in this ſubſidy treaty, nor in that we agreed to laſt year. They are indeed obliged to have a certain number of troops ready for our ſervice; but every one knows, that both thoſe princes always did keep up a much greater number of troops than they promiſe to have ready for our ſervice: Whereas, if the deſign of the treaty had been ſuch as the Hon. gentleman repreſents, the ſtipulation ſhould have been, that they ſhould for the future keep up ſo many thouſand more than they have uſually done in time of peace, and that the additional number ſhould always be ready for our ſervice. Beſides this, Sir, there is another misfortune attends this conceit, which I fancy will alarm ſome gentlemen amongſt us; for if this be the deſign of the ſubſidy, it muſt be continued until a king of the Romans be choſen, which may not be for theſe forty years to come, as the preſent emperor may live till he be 84 years of age; and I doubt much, conſidering the important queſtion now ſtarted in Germany, if we ſhall be able with all our ſubſidies to bring on an election before his death.

This, Sir, would be ſuch an expence as even our miniſters, I believe, never imagined the nation would bear, notwithſtanding the ready compliance they have ſo long met with, as to every expence they have been pleaſed to load us with; therefore I cannot ſuppoſe, that this was any of their reaſons for agreeing to this ſubſidy; and in ſhort, Sir, every reaſon that has been aſſigned by our miniſters, or their friends, for our granting this ſubſidy, appears upon examination to be ſo chimerical, that I muſt ſuppoſe, there is a reaſon in petto, which has not been, nor ever will be mentioned by them. If we had before us a liſt of all the important affairs now depending before the diet of the empire at Ratiſbon, we might perhaps be able to diſcover and point out the true reaſon for granting theſe ſubſidies. By numerous aſſemblies the problem among civilians, *num datur caſus pro amico*, is always determined in the affirmative: Friendſhips and connections always add great weight to the arguments that are made uſe of, in ſuch aſſemblies, for either of the contending parties; and tho' a ſubſidy could not procure the corrupt vote, it may procure the friendſhip, and that friendſhip may bias the judgment, even of a ſovereign prince of Germany. In this light therefore a ſubſidy may be wiſely and uſefully granted; but the misfortune is, that if we ſhould obtain a decree of the diet in our favour, I am afraid, an appeal would be made to the *ultima ratio regum*; and how this appeal might be determined I ſhall not pretend to foretel; tho' I may venture to propheſy, that the ſubſidies we now grant would contribute very little towards its being determined in our favour; and if it were, the prize would, to this nation at leaſt, be like a Newmarket plate, not near worth the expence of obtaining it; conſequently, even this reaſon, which is the beſt that can be aſ-

ſigned,

ſigned, ought not to prevail with us, in our preſent circumſtances, to put ourſelves to any expence.

Before I ſit down, Sir, I muſt beg leave to conſider a little that hoggoblin, the danger of our being involved in a war with the whole houſe of Bourbon, and the neceſſity we ſhould then be under of calling upon our allies to attack ſome of the branches of that houſe by land, whilſt we carried on the war againſt them by ſea. In the firſt place, I believe, no gentleman will ſay, that the ſubſidies we now grant can render us certain of our allies being ready to anſwer our call: Some of them, I am convinced, would not: Nay, ſome of them might perhaps do as they did in the laſt war, accept of the ſubſidies from, or join with the houſe of Bourbon. But ſuppoſing they ſhould be all ready to anſwer our call, if they would agree to carry on the war by land at their own expence, or to require but a ſmall ſhare of the expence from us, I ſhall admit, that we ſhould be very much obliged to them; but when we conſider their behaviour in the three laſt wars, in which we generouſly engaged as principals againſt the houſe of Bourbon at their deſire, can we expect, that when they engage at ours, they will not inſiſt upon our being at the chief expence of carrying on the war by land, and the whole expence of carrying it on by ſea? And if they ſhould do this, their aſſiſtance would do us more hurt than good, becauſe it would diſable us from carrying on the war by ſea and in America with any effect; and ſhould we, by an extraordinary exertion of our naval ſtrength, make any conqueſts in America, the iſſue of the war would probably be the ſame with that of the laſt, we ſhould be obliged to reſtore our conqueſts in America, in order to recover what our allies had by their indolence or miſconduct loſt in Europe.

Whether we are now in danger of being involved in a war with the two chief branches of the houſe of Bourbon, is what I do not pretend to know, Sir, as I never had the honour of being let into the ſecrets of the cabinet. 'Tis true, we have been for theſe thirty yearts paſt endeavouring to unite thoſe two branches in intereſt as much as they are in blood; and ſo far have we been from embracing any opportunity for diſuniting them, that upon a certain famous occaſion, which moſt gentlemen remember, and all have heard of, we put ourſelves to a great expence for diſſolving an union that had been accidentally made up, between the Spaniſh branch of that houſe and the houſe of Auſtria, and which by our concurrence might have been ſo cemented as to have held to this day. Therefore, if we are in any ſuch danger, we owe it entirely to our own miſconduct; and granting that we are, I will ſay, that if we ſhould be involved in any ſuch war, it were better to truſt to our own natural ſtrength at ſea, than to engage with our allies in a land war upon the ſame terms we did, in any of the three laſt wars we have in conjunction with them been engaged in; becauſe, as has been already obſerved by my Hon. friend below me, the ſupport of an army upon the continent of Europe will always coſt this nation as much as double the number will coſt the French nation, as a great part of the expence of their armies is either in, or ſoon returns to their own country; whereas almoſt every ſhilling expence we are at is gone for ay, and never returns, unleſs it be to purchaſe a ſhare in our publick funds, and thereby add to our outgoings in time of peace, as well as in time for war.

I think, I have now ſhewn, Sir, that this ſubſidy cannot in any ſuppoſeable caſe be of advantage to this nation; and therefore I ſhall certainly give my vote againſt the queſ-

tion, whatever may become of the credit of our miniſters in their future negotiations; for as to our ſovereign, he is no way concerned in the queſtion, and to mention his name in our debates is a parliamentary tranſgreſſion, which our miniſters are but too often guilty of, tho' they muſt know, that nothing can be more derogatory to the dignity of their maſter, and to the liberties and privileges of that aſſembly, of which they have the honour to be members.

In a few Days after this Queſtion had been debated in our Club, we had another Debate upon the following Queſtion, viz. Whether an humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, beſeeching him, in the moſt humble Manner, that, during this Time of publick Tranquillity, his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed not to enter into any ſubſidiary Treaties with foreign Princes, which are ſo Burthenſome to this Nation? *This Debate was opened by* A. Poſthumius, *whoſe Speech upon this Occaſion was to the following Effect.*

My Lords,

AS I am to move you a queſtion, which I think, and all your lordſhips muſt think of the utmoſt importance, I muſt beg your attention, and your leave to explain my reaſons for the motion with which I am to conclude. Although his majeſty has by his prerogative the ſole power of making peace and war, and of concluding ſuch treaties as he may at any time think neceſſary, yet no one doubts, but that by our conſtitution this houſe, which is our ſovereign's ſupreme and higheſt council, may interpoſe, and may adviſe his majeſty to make ſuch treaties as we may think neceſſary, or not to conclude any treaty, which may then be ſuppoſed to be upon the anvil. And even after a treaty is concluded, by which his majeſty engages to pay a ſubſidy, or ſum of money, either houſe of parliament may refuſe to grant money for enabling him to make good that engagement. This train of thinking I was led into by the treaty with the king of Poland as elector of Saxony, which your lordſhips have now upon your table, and which I have not only peruſed but conſidered with all the attention I was maſter of. I have likewiſe, my lords, conſidered all the probable circumſtances which, in my opinion, could render that treaty neceſſary, and all the poſſible conſequences of it; and after the moſt mature conſideration I cannot ſuggeſt to myſelf any one probable circumſtance, which could render ſuch a treaty neceſſary, nor any one poſſible conſequence which can be of advantage to this nation, and which would not have been the ſame, if no ſuch treaty had ever been made, nor any ſuch expence ever incurred.

I know very well, my lords, what is pretended, which is the circumſtance of the preſent emperor's death, and the conſequence of getting his ſon, the archduke Joſeph, choſen king of the Romans, either before or after his death; but, in my opinion, the circumſtance is far from being probable, and the conſequence of getting the ſon choſen king of the Romans, during his father's reign, at preſent almoſt impoſſible. Now to determine with ſome preciſion between probable and improbable, we muſt call the doctrine of chances to our aid: When the chance is exactly equal, whether any accident ſhall happen or no, that accident may properly enough be ſaid to be in an equilibrium; ſo that it can well be ſaid to be probable or improbable: When the chance is but one of a great number of degrees againſt its happening, it then begins to be improbable; and, on the contrary, when the chance is in the ſame degree in favour of its happening, it then

D— of B——.

then begins to be probable: And thus any accidental event may be, by what number of degrees you will, probable or improbable. To apply this to the accident of the emperor's death within the term of this treaty: Let us conſider, that his Imperial majeſty is but juſt entered into the 44th year of his age, and has as good a conſtitution as any man: Then let us look into the exacteſt calculations that have been made of the vitality of mankind, and we ſhall from thence find, that he has an equal chance for living near 20 years *; conſequently, we muſt conclude, that the accident of his dying within the term of this treaty, is a circumſtance which is highly improbable.

The next thing, my lords, I am to conſider, is the poſſibility of what is ſaid may be the conſequence of this treaty, which is that of the archduke's being choſen king of the Romans in his father's life time. Your lordſhips all know, that it is one of the fundamental maxims of the empire, never to chuſe a king of the Romans during the life of the reigning emperor, unleſs when the immediate ſafety of the empire requires it: This maxim, I ſhall grant, has been ſometimes broke thro', but never without great murmurings and heart-burnings, which, I am ſure, it would not be prudent to give any occaſion for at preſent. Is there at preſent the leaſt pretence for ſaying, that the immediate ſafety of the empire requires an election of a king of the Romans? Does not the chance which, I have ſhewn, the preſent emperor has for living this 20 year evince, that no ſuch neceſſity can at preſent exiſt? But this is not all, the diſpute now ſtarted about who ſhall be the judges of this neceſſity, is a diſpute that cannot be determined, and conſequently muſt render an election of a king of the Romans impoſſible in the preſent circumſtances of the empire.

Now, my lords, with regard to the advantage this nation is to reap from this treaty, it is impoſſible to ſuggeſt any without firſt ſuppoſing, either that the emperor is to die within the term of this treaty, or that it is poſſible to get the archduke Joſeph choſen king of the Romans in his father's life-time; and even granting either the one or the other of theſe improbable ſuppoſitions, it will not be eaſy to ſhew any advantage we could reap, which we ſhould not have reaped, tho' no ſuch treaty had ever been made; for firſt, ſuppoſing the emperor to die within the term of this treaty, can we imagine, that there would be any diſpute about chuſing his ſon, tho' under age? My lords, it is ſo much the intereſt of Germany to have the Imperial diadem continued in that houſe, as it ſtrengthens their barrier both againſt the Turks and the French, that every prince in Germany would chuſe to have the Imperial diadem in that houſe rather than any other, except his own; and in particular, it is the intereſt of the king of Poland to have the Imperial diadem continued in the houſe of Auſtria, becauſe, conſidering the connexion between that houſe and Ruſſia, it will be the moſt effectual means for continuing the crown of Poland in his own family. Upon this ſuppoſition, therefore, we could expect no advantage from this treaty, but what we might have depended on, had this treaty never been made; and upon the other ſuppoſition the argument will be the ſame; for if it be the intereſt of the king of Poland to have the Imperial dignity continued in the houſe of Auſtria, the ſooner and the firmer it is ſettled there, the better for him, ſo long as the conſtitution of the empire is preſerved, and the electoral privilege no way incroached on.

But, my lords, ſuppoſing, that there were a probability of the emperor's dying in a year or two, ſuppoſing,

* *See our* Magazine *for laſt year, p.* 417.

poſing, that there were a poſſibility of getting his ſon choſen king of the Romans in his life-time, and ſuppoſing, that in caſe this were not done, there would probably be upon the preſent emperor's death a conteſt about the election, and a new war thereby kindled up in Europe, are we at all times to grant ſubſidies, and to be at the chief expence of preſerving the peace of Europe, as well as of carrying on every war that happens in Europe? This would be a moſt ridiculous undertaking, were we now in as happy and flouriſhing circumſtances as this nation ever was. How much more ridiculous then muſt it be in our preſent unhappy and diſtreſſed cricumſtances? Our people are loaded already with ſuch a number and variety of taxes, that it is hardly poſſible for the wit of man to invent a new one: Thoſe taxes lie ſo heavy upon our navigation and manufactures, and have ſo much enhanced the price of all the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life, and conſequently the wages of workmen, that foreigners are able to underſel us at every market, and to navigate their ſhips at a cheaper rate than our people can eaſily do. By this means both our trade and navigation are going to decay in every branch of buſineſs, except that between us and our own plantations, where foreigners cannot legally interfere with us, tho' I am afraid they have already begun to do ſo in a ſmuggling way, and this will increaſe in deſpite of us, for even our own people will go to the cheapeſt market, as ſoon as they have learnt where it is, let us do what we can to prevent it. And to all this let us add, that our publick revenue is ſo deeply mortgaged, that what remains free is not, with the beſt œconomy, ſufficient to defray the expence of our government in time of peace; for this very year we ſhall be obliged to lay violent hands upon that ſacred fund, which was originally dedicated to the diſcharge of our publick debt, notwithſtanding our having loaded the landed intereſt with 3s. in the pound, which is a higher tax than moſt of them can well bear, and higher than they ever ought to be loaded with in time of peace.

It is with regret I give your lordſhips ſuch a melancholy account of the circumſtances of your country, for to tell any man, that he is in the high road to ruin, can never be a very grateful meſſage; but if he is not told of it in time, he will at laſt come to feel it; and upon ſeeing ſuch an extravagant, ſuch a wild project of expence undertaken, as this treaty now before us, I could not avoid ſetting our circumſtances in their proper and true light. But this is far from being the only piece of extravagance we have ſubjected ourſelves to. I could mention many others: We have for the enſuing year charged ourſelves with at leaſt 2000 ſeamen more than we had any occaſion for; and by our miſmanagement we have rendered the affair of Nova Scotia a heavy and an annual article of expence. Œconomy itſelf is upon ſome occaſions extravagance, and was never more ſo than in this affair of Nova Scotia; for when we reſolved upon that ſettlement, we ſhould have conſidered the obſtacles we were probably to meet with, and ſhould have ſent ſuch a force there at firſt, as would have been able to remove all obſtacles at once: If we had at firſt ſent two or three regiments thither along with the ſettlers, and had fixed thoſe regiments in proper places, with a company of rangers well equipped to ſcour the country, I am perſuaded, all the French inhabitants would have at once ſubmitted, and none of the French Indians durſt have ventured into the Peninſula, to have moleſted our planters. If we had done this, the inhabitants might by this time have been able not only

to

to have provided for, but to have defended themſelves; but in the method we have managed, it is become, and, I fear, will long continue to be a heavy annual charge.

By ſuch miſmanagements and extravagancies as theſe, my lords, we have been reduced to the neceſſity of incroaching upon the ſacred ſinking fund, without conſidering how highly we have lately taxed the creditors of the publick, by a reduction of their intereſt. They, 'tis true, conſented to it, but they conſented upon the ſuppoſition, that the ſinking fund would be, at leaſt in time of peace, religiouſly applied to the payment of the principal; becauſe ſuch an annual application would make them ſome amends, by raiſing the price of their capital. But they have already found themſelves diſappointed; and ſhall we in ſuch circumſtances engage to grant ſubſidies to German princes for the ſake of getting that done, for which there is at preſent no abſolute neceſſity, and which we have by our own neglect rendered impoſſible to be done? I ſay, my lords, our own neglect; for this of electing a king of the Romans ſhould have been thought of at the time the treaty of Breſlau, or that of Dreſden was concluded, and we granted to the king of Pruſſia our guaranty of Sileſia. If in lieu of that guaranty we had at that time inſiſted upon his promiſing to concur in electing the archduke Joſeph king of the Romans, he would probably have agreed to it; and if he had, I believe, no other prince of the empire would have oppoſed it. Nay, even at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, he would probably have agreed to concur in this election, in conſideration of the guaranty of Sileſia ſtipulated by that treaty; but upon all theſe occaſions we threw away our guaranty of Sileſia without any conſideration; and he has now ſtarted a difficulty which, I am afraid, will render the election of a king of the Romans impracticable, during the life of the preſent emperor.

However, my lords, let it be practicable or impracticable, it is ridiculous in us, in our preſent circumſtances, to become the purchaſers of its practicability; and tho' either houſe of parliament might refuſe to grant any ſum of money for this or any other ſuch purpoſe, yet when our ſovereign has concluded a treaty, and has engaged to pay ſuch a ſubſidy, or ſuch a ſum of money, there are many gentlemen in the other houſe, and I am perſuaded, many of your lordſhips, who would be under a very great difficulty, and would be extremely ſorry to refuſe to enable his majeſty to make good an engagement, which he had charged himſelf with by a ſolemn treaty. Therefore, to prevent our being brought under any ſuch dilemma for the future, I ſhall conclude with moving, That, &c. *(as before mentioned.)*

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

Concluſion of the Report, *annexed to the Duke of* NEWCASTLE's *Letter to the* PRUSSIAN *Miniſter, concerning the* Sileſia Loan. *(See p.* 53—56.)

AS to the declarations made by our miniſters, it is ſhewn, that they import no more than that Pruſſia ſhould be put upon the foot of other neutral powers, with whom there was no treaty; and that if they had imported any thing more, they could have been of no force; becauſe ſhips of war are bound to act, and courts of admiralty to judge, only according to the law of nations, and treaties.

And after having made all theſe things plainly appear, the Report adds as follows, viz.

The king of Pruſſia has engaged his royal word to pay the Sileſia debt to private men.

It is negotiable, and many parts may have been aſſigned to the ſubjects of other powers. It will not be eaſy to find an inſtance, where a prince has thought fit to make repriſals, upon a debt, due from himſelf to private men. There is a confidence that this will not be done; a private man lends money to a prince, upon the faith of an engagement of honour, becauſe a prince cannot be compelled, like other men, in an adverſe way, by a court of juſtice. So ſcrupulouſly did England, France and Spain adhere to this publick faith, that, even during the war, they ſuffered no enquiry to be made, whether any part of the publick debts was due to ſubjects of the enemy, tho' it is certain, many Engliſh had money in the French funds, and many French had money in ours.

This loan to the late emperor of Germany, Charles VI. in January, 1734-5, was not a ſtate tranſaction, but a mere private contract with the lenders, who advanced their money, upon the emperor's obliging himſelf, his heirs and poſterity, to repay the principal with intereſt, at the rate, in the manner, and at the times in the contract mentioned, without any delay, demurr, deduction, or abatement whatſoever; and, leſt the words and inſtruments made uſe of ſhould not

be ſtrong enough, he promiſes to ſecure the performance of his contract, in and by ſuch other inſtruments, method, manner, form, and words, as ſhould be moſt effectual and valid, to bind the ſaid emperor, his heirs, ſucceſſors and poſterity, or as the lenders ſhould reaſonably deſire.

As a ſpecifick real ſecurity, he mortgaged his revenues, ariſing from the dutchies of Upper and Lower Sileſia, for payment of principal and intereſt; and the whole debt, principal and intereſt, was to be diſcharged in the year 1745. If the money could not be paid out of the revenues of Sileſia, the emperor, his heirs and poſterity, ſtill remained debtors, and were bound to pay. The eviction or deſtruction of a thing mortgaged, does not extinguiſh the debt, or diſcharge the debtor.

Therefore the empreſs-queen, without the conſent of the lenders, made it a condition of her yielding the dutchies of Sileſia to his Pruſſian majeſty, that he ſhould ſtand in the place of the late emperor, in reſpect of this debt.

The ſeventh of the preliminary articles, between the queen of Hungary and the king of Pruſſia, ſigned at Breſlau, June 11, 1742, is in theſe words; "Sa majeſté le roi de Pruſſe ſe charge du ſeul payement de la ſomme hypothéquée ſur la Sileſie, aux marchands Anglois, ſelon le contract ſigné á Londres, le 7me de Janvier, 1734-5."

This ſtipulation is confirmed by the ninth article of the treaty between their ſaid majeſties, ſigned at Berlin, July 28, 1742.

Alſo renewed and confirmed by the ſecond article of the treaty between their ſaid majeſties, ſigned at Dreſden, Dec. 25, 1745.

In conſideration of the empreſs-queen's ceſſion, his Pruſſian majeſty has engaged to her, that he will pay this money, "ſelon le contract," and conſequently has bound himſelf to ſtand in the place of the late emperor, in reſpect of this money, to all intents and purpoſes.

The late emperor could not have ſeized this money, as repriſals, or even in caſe of open war between the two nations, becauſe his faith was engaged to pay it, without any delay, demurr, deduction, or abatement whatſoever. If theſe words ſhould not extend to all poſſible caſes, he had plighted his honour to bind himſelf, by any other form of words, more effectually to pay the money; and therefore was liable at any time to be called upon, to declare expreſsly, that it ſhould not be ſeized as repriſals, or in caſe of war; which is very commonly expreſſed, when ſovereign princes, or ſtates, borrow money from foreigners. Therefore, ſuppoſing, for a moment, that his Pruſſian majeſty's complaint was founded in juſtice, and the law of nations, and that he had a right to make repriſals in general, he could not, conſiſtent with his engagements to the empreſs-queen, ſeize this money as repriſals. Beſides, this whole debt, according to the contract, ought to have been diſcharged in 1745. It ſhould, in reſpect of the private creditors, in juſtice and equity, be conſidered, as if the contract had been performed; and the Pruſſian complaints do not begin till 1746, after the whole debt ought to have been paid.

Upon this principle of natural juſtice, French ſhips and effects, wrongfully taken, after the Spaniſh war, and before the French war, have, during the heat of the war with France, and ſince, been reſtored by ſentence of your majeſty's courts, to the French owners. No ſuch ſhips or effects ever were attempted to be confiſcated, as enemies property here, during the war; becauſe, had it not been for the wrong firſt done, theſe effects would not have been in your majeſty's dominions. So, had not the contract been firſt broke, by non-payment of the whole loan in 1745, this money would not have been in his Pruſſian majeſty's hands.

Your majeſty's guarantee of theſe treaties is entire, and muſt therefore depend upon the ſame conditions, upon which the ceſſion was made by the empreſs-queen.

But this reaſoning is, in ſome meaſure, ſuperfluous; becauſe, if the making any repriſals, upon this occaſion, be unjuſtifiable, which we apprehend we have ſhewn, then it is not diſputed, but that the non-payment of this money would be a breach of his Pruſſian majeſty's engagements, and a renunciation, on his part, of thoſe treaties.

All which is moſt humbly ſubmitted to your majeſty's royal wiſdom.

GEO. LEE.
G. PAUL.
D. RYDER.
W. MURRAY.

January 18, 1753.

REMARKS *on a Pamphlet, intitled,* Some Reflexions upon the 7th, 8th, and 9th Verſes of the IId. Chapter of Geneſis.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAD the pleaſure of reading Mr. Holloway's originals ſoon after they were publiſhed,

publiſhed, in which I found a great many curious and uſeful inſtructions; and on hearing that there was a pamphlet publiſhed, wherein the author had endeavoured to prove Mr. Holloway's notions of the ſoul to be falſe, I was deſirous of ſeeing it, in order to be convinced of my erroneous opinion thereon, if I was in the wrong.

As ſoon as I got this pamphlet, I began to read it with great attention, having, at the ſame time, Mr. Holloway's originals before me; that I might thereby be able to judge on whoſe ſide the truth lay.

This author tells us, the reaſon wherefore he attacked Mr. Holloway, was, that ſome time ago, he had drawn up a paraphraſe on Gen. ii. 7, 8, 9, wherein he thought he had given a clearer light of the original ſenſe than had been yet done; but finding Mr. Holloway to give a different ſenſe to ſome of the words in theſe verſes, from what he had done, he thought it incumbent on him, to prove his own interpretation to be the true one, againſt what Mr. Holloway had ſaid to the contrary.

The thing about which theſe two gentlemen differed, is concerning the ſenſe of נשמה חיים; for which reaſon, in the following obſervations, I ſhall confine myſelf to theſe two words only.

This gentleman ſays, that by נשמה we are to underſtand the ſpiritual, or immaterial part of man only. On the contrary, Mr. Holloway ſays, that נשמה ſignifies, ſtrictly and properly, the animal ſoul, or the material power or expanſion within, but is ſometimes applied, in a more extended and higher ſenſe, to repreſent the immaterial or ſpiritual ſoul; particularly in Iſai. lvii. 16, and this explication of Hebrew words is agreed on by moſt, (even by the author himſelf, p. 144) viz. that all words in the ſacred language were firſt applied to material things; after which they were uſed to repreſent ſpiritual, or mental; of which we can form no ideas but only by the help of material.

In order to underſtand the meaning of theſe words the better, I ſhall firſt conſider what each word ſignifies apart; after which we ſhall be the better able to know their true ſenſe when united.

Mr. Holloway, as this author obſerves, has not analyſed נשמה, as he has done a great many other words; but from the number of examples he has given of others, it will not be a difficult matter to do the ſame by this; and, as this gentleman ſeems to lay ſome ſtreſs upon that method, let us ſee to which of theſe authors it will lend its aſſiſtance.

This author ſays, it is derived from נוא, to break, *irritum facere, & annihilare* (to which he might add, to ſubvert, to overthrow) and שמים; from which "it will ſignify *to break the heavens or air*, which all animals may with propriety enough be ſaid to do by the act of breathing." So here, we find, he does from his own etymology aſſure us, that by נשמה we are to underſtand the animal act of breathing, or animal ſoul. This he thinks is the primary or proper ſenſe, and when it is applied in an intellectual or ſpiritual ſenſe it is ſecondary, from whence, he ſays, "it may be concluded, and that pretty ſtrongly too, that the component parts of נשמה are נוא (in Hiphil, to break or alter the conſiſtence of) and שם the ſingular of שמים, the heavens or air, and the ה feminine, together taken נשמה."

Was I to give its etymology, I ſhould derive it from אנה, to impel or drive by force, נוא to break, to ſubvert, to overthrow, and שם the ſingular of שמים the heavens or airs. So by נשמה, I think, we muſt underſtand the animal ſoul, or that material expanſion or *halitus* within, which has a power, by its action, to force out of the lungs that groſs air or שם *ſhem* which is there, and by its heat and force to break to pieces, and ſo ſubvert or alter the conſiſtence of the groſs air; after which, by being broke into ſmaller particles, it is made incapable to condenſe this נשמה proceeding from within, and ſo to aſſiſt and ſupport the action of breathing; (this quality of the air may alſo be deſtroyed by any power that will break to pieces or make ſmaller the particles of air, as fire, &c.) For, as Mr. Holloway has well obſerved, the action of breathing is performed from the reciprocal powers of the air without, and the animal or material expanſion or ſteam from within. The weight of the atmoſphere preſſes the air into the lungs; where it remains till the expanſion or *halitus* from within, is of a ſufficient ſtrength to overpower the weight of the atmoſphere without, and thereby to force it out of the lungs; which power from within, continues acting till its ſtrength is ſo far ſpent that the atmoſphere overcomes it, and ſo forces itſelf again into the lungs; where it continues till the animal expanſion or *halitus* within, is ſo far recruited as to perform the ſame action as before; which two actions therefore Mr. Holloway has called the *reciprocal* action of breathing.

As to חיים, this author obſerves, that this word, when plural, is peculiarly applied to man, and never to other animals

but where man is concerned; therefore, its being plural muſt be, becauſe man has a life ſuperior or more excellent than animals.

In the above obſervation, I think, this author is right, and has well obſerved, that the reaſons that authors have given why חיים is plural, is not at all A ſatisfactory; but then I cannot help obſerving, but that I think, the reaſon our author aſſigns has its objections as well as the reſt.

This gentleman thinks it is plural, when applied to man, becauſe his immaterial or ſpiritual ſoul is capable of two lives, one here and the other hereafter: But, I think, he ſeems a little B conſcious, that, as it was applied to man before he ſinned, and therefore, if man had continued in his ſtate of innocence he would not have died; ſo this muſt be an inſuperable difficulty to his interpretation. But, ſays he, "it were reaſonable to expect, that after a certain term, man would have been transferred from C this preſent habitation to ſome other manſions, altho' he had never ſinned, and from hence incurred a temporal death. In this caſe indeed the thread of life would never have been broken by a mortal diſſolution, and conſequently in that view, it would have been but one; yet if we conſider how totally different the future life muſt have been D from the *preſent* temporal one, even in this caſe we may notwithſtanding, I think, look upon them as two lives, or widely different ſtates of exiſtence."

The above quotation is ſo full of inconſiſtencies and contradictions, that I ſhall make no farther obſervations thereon; but that I think it is of itſelf ſufficient E to overthrow his interpretation of the plurality of חיים; but ſtill farther, it is generally allowed, that the ſpiritual or immaterial part of a good man does not die; and, I think, in this ſenſe the ſcriptures deſcribe it; for it is ſaid, John vi. 51. *If any man eat of this bread, he ſhall live for ever*, and in this ſenſe the author himſelf ſeems to agree, p. 6. F "For, ſays he, does not ſoul generally imply in it the idea of life? and therefore, is not a *living ſoul* a palpable and uſeleſs tautology?" Now, therefore, חיים cannot be plural to expreſs the double life of the immaterial ſoul here and hereafter, becauſe it muſt not be conſidered as *two*, but *one* life.

I ſhall now beg leave to offer what I take to be the reaſon why חיים is only applied to man, or where man is concerned, tho' this is, to uſe the author's phraſe (as to Mr. Holloway) *ex abundanti*; G becauſe I do not know, that he has given any reaſon for the plurality of it. What I imagine to be the reaſon of חיים being plural is, becauſe man is compounded of two ſouls or lives, an animal and a ſpiritual, or a material and an immaterial, i. e. an immaterial or ſpiritual, more than animals; and a material one, the ſame as animals; notwithſtanding this author has declared, in ſo peremptory a manner, that the ſouls of brutes are immaterial; which I think, to uſe the author's expreſſion, "is certainly not ſo exact as one could have wiſhed in ſo learned a writer."

As this gentleman ſays he cannot believe that brutes have material ſouls, without ſome appearance in the material world ſufficient to ſupport this opinion, or ſome paſſage of ſacred writ expreſly revealing it, ſo I ſhall endeavour to give him ſome ſatisfaction in both theſe points; but will firſt make one obſervation; which is, that the reaſon he is ſo confuſed when he ſpeaks of the ſoul of man, ſeems to be becauſe he talks of its ſpiritual nature only; not conſidering it is joined to a material one, that we may thereby have proper ideas of material bodies.

Now, that the ſouls of the beaſts are material, ſeems to be expreſſed in Eccleſ. iii. 21. where it is ſaid, *Who knoweth the ſpirit of the ſons of man that goeth upward, and the ſpirit of the beaſt that goeth downward to the earth?* This text expreſly tells us, that the ſouls of the beaſts are different from the ſoul of man; and we have great reaſon to conclude man's to be immaterial or ſpiritual, by being repreſented to aſcend, and beaſts to be material by being repreſented to go downward to the earth; and that man has two ſouls, a material and a ſpiritual, ſeems plainly expreſſed by Job xxvii. 3. *All the while my breath is in me, and the ſpirit of God is in my noſtrils.* Here then we have mention made of both the ſouls of man, the material and ſpiritual; the material one is here repreſented by נשמת, which is the very word this author would have always to point out to us the immaterial or ſpiritual; and the immaterial or ſpiritual is mentioned directly after it by רוח אלוה.

Voluntary motion and the ſenſations in the inferior animals, may not be ſo much above the properties of matter as this author imagines; only the reaſon wherefore we are not commonly ſo well able to account for them, or underſtand them, is, that we want to know the properties of matter better; whereby theſe, perhaps, as well as a great many other things,

things, would be better accounted for; and will be ſo when philoſophy is more underſtood.

Voluntary motion by *inſtinct* ſeems not at all inconſiſtent with matter; for if we conſider the gradation from animals to vegetables, we ſhall find that there are ſome animals, which exceed vegetables but very little in ſenſation, motion, &c. And, I think, few or none ever yet thought vegetables to have immaterial ſouls; for inſtance, as to voluntary motion, we find many animals which have little or none, as an oyſter, muſcle, &c. And, on the contrary, we ſee vegetables that have ſo far a power of motion as to direct their growth to things or places the moſt convenient for them, as ivy, and all the climbing kind; and it is obſerved in gardening, that trees or ſhrubs, that have ſtood a long time in one place, have always longer roots than others; which is abſolutely neceſſary; for after they have fed on and conſumed all the vegetable matter in the place they were firſt planted in, it ſeems neceſſary they ſhould ſend their roots at a diſtance from the tree or ſhrub, in order to fetch in proper food for the ſupport of the ſaid tree or ſhrub.

Then, as to ſenſation, an oyſter ſeems to have little more ſenſation than the humble or ſenſitive plant; for, on touching the oyſter, when it is open, it immediately contracts or cloſes its ſhells; and ſo the ſenſitive plant, on being touched, immediately contracts itſelf; and what the moving or acting cauſe of the contraction of the ſenſitive plant is, has been proved to demonſtration, to be *light* or *heat*; for if in ſummer-time you leave the plant in the open air, which is then warm enough in our climate to ſubſiſt the plant, yet it loſes that quality of contraction or ſenſation; but put it on a hot bed, under a frame, and the plant will ſoon recover its ſenſitive quality. This ſhews us, that the ſenſitive quality of that plant, proceeds from *material light or heat*; and that, whenever this plant has a ſufficient quantity of *light* in proportion to its other fluids, it acts as above deſcribed; but on the contrary, whenever this proportion of *light* is wanting, it loſes that quality. If this action of the ſenſitive plant proceeds from the *material light* being mixed in a proper quantity with the other juices, who can deny but that animal ſenſation may proceed from the ſame cauſe?

Beſides, we ſhall be farther confirmed in this opinion, if we conſider the account we have of the polypus, which, I think, has always been ranked among the animals; for we find, that cut a polypus into ever ſo many pieces (ſo that each piece has an eye or place from whence vegetation proceeds) each piece in a proper time will produce an entire polypus. The ſame thing may be performed with a great many trees and ſhrubs; as for inſtance, a willow, cut it in ever ſo many pieces, ſo that each piece has an eye left, plant it in a proper place, and in due time a compleat tree will be produced; and as it is allowed by moſt, that all our *ſimple ideas* enter by material ſenſations, or by the material ſenſes, of conſequence there muſt be a material *ſenſory*; and I think, there is no great difference in allowing this, and our allowing that we have a material as well as an immaterial ſoul.

From what has been ſaid, we may be ſatisfied, that נשמה is uſed in the ſame manner as moſt or all other Hebrew words are, i. e. they are firſt applied to material things, that thereby we may have ſome idea of their ſignifications, when applied to immaterial; and from hence we may conclude, that נשמה, in its primary idea, ſignifies the animal or material ſoul; but is ſometimes uſed to repreſent the immaterial or ſpiritual; and when חיים is joined with it, both ſpiritual and animal are meant. And from the context, it ſeems plain, that by נשמה חיים, Gen. ii. 2. 7. both the ſpiritual and animal ſoul of man are underſtood; for as it is agreed that by נפש we muſt underſtand the organical part of the human frame, either with, or without life, ſo, by נפש חיה we are not to underſtand *living ſoul*, but only *living creatures*; and if ſo, then the ſenſe of Gen. ii. 7. will be, that the Lord God formed the man from the duſt of the earth; after which he breathed into him the breath of lives, and thereby gave the man a ſpiritual ſoul or life, and with it an animal or material; by the latter of which man was a living creature; or in other words, was a human frame, endowed with motion, ſenſation, &c.

SIR,

If you think the following worth Notice, and will pleaſe to inſert it in your uſeful London Magazine, *you will oblige ſeveral of your Readers, and particularly,*

A conſtant One, &c.

WHETHER there is a word in our language, that will rhyme to the word MONTH? Several ingenious gentlemen of my acquaintance think there is not, and I am of the ſame opinion. Note, it muſt rhyme to the four laſt letters; for there are ſome few words that will rhyme to the three laſt.

To

To the PRINTER *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE writer of the life of the late Dr. Rogers, vicar of St. Giles's Cripplegate, obſerves that "Some eminent men, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in ſome important points, as no friends to the church of England by law eſtabliſhed, have been honoured with magnificent encomiums; and that ſuch marks of reſpect beſtowed on their memory, ſeem to have given an air of credit and triumph to their ſingularities; and the leſs diſcerning part of mankind, from having mens perſons in admiration, are apt to be led unawares into the approbation of their principles." This juſt obſervation moved me to take ſome notice of the late Mr. Whiſton's character, that has been ſo pompouſly ſet off in the publick prints. He was, indeed, a man of great abilities, and made a conſiderable figure in the learned world; but integrity, and love of truth are qualities that he had not ſo good a title to as the writer of his character aſſerts he had: On the contrary, it appears, in many inſtances, that he was notoriouſly wanting in both. The compaſs of your paper will not allow me to produce many teſtimonies, and therefore I ſhall at preſent mention only two. The firſt, in order of time, is a ſermon preached before the univerſity of Oxford upon the feaſt of Epiphany, in the year 1711, and ſoon after publiſhed by Ri. Ibbetſon, *A. M.* fellow of Oriel college in Oxford.

Mr. Ibbetſon, having in many inſtances ſhewed the unfair practices of Mr. Whiſton as a writer of controverſy, concludes his ſermon in this manner—"What is Popery and prieſtcraft if this be not ſo? To ſuppreſs or corrupt the ancient books; to vouch ſpurious or ſuſpected authorities; to advance groundleſs niceties againſt certain articles of the Chriſtian faith; to overlook or evade expreſs teſtimonies; to put forced and abſurd interpretations on the plain words of ſcripture; and all this in order to revive an exploded hereſy, and ſupport a baffled cauſe!"

The ſecond is the late earl of Nottingham's Anſwer to Mr. Whiſton's Letter to him, concerning the eternity of the Son of God and of the Holy Ghoſt; publiſhed in the year 1721.

His lordſhip, in the 32d page of his Anſwer to Mr. Whiſton, expreſſes himſelf in the following manner. "You bid me, ſays he, ſuppoſe myſelf in a court of judicature, and review the evidence you have produced, and then conſider whether I could with a ſafe conſcience determine on the ſide of the Athanaſians.—My anſwer is, that, ſuch evidence, as you have given for your cauſe, would not be accepted in any court by any upright judge, and conſequently you may eaſily conclude what the judgment muſt be: Nay, I will add, that ſuch a witneſs would hardly eſcape unpuniſhed; for 'tis his duty to ſpeak the truth and the whole truth: But to miſ-tranſlate your authors, to cite them by halves, and with &c. leaving our plain and expreſs aſſertions againſt you, and adding of your own to them; to diſtort their plain words, and to interpret, or rather to declare dogmatically their meaning contradictory to what they ſay, is ſuch a proceeding, as is no leſs than an attempt to impoſe upon mankind in the moſt provoking manner."

And again, page 73, his lordſhip ſays, "I ſhould now according to your method ſum up the evidence on both ſides; but when I conſider how few texts of ſcripture you have cited, and how ſtrangely you have miſconſtrued and miſapplied them; and how you have mangled your teſtimonies, by leaving out, and putting in whatſoever ſuited your purpoſe, I may very juſtly ſay, as you do, it is not neceſſary to divide them under two heads, for you may be ſaid to have made evidence, but to have produced none. So that if renouncing your firſt faith into which you were baptized, be a falling away, and that be a crucifying the Son of God afreſh, I doubt we cannot ſay for the ſame reaſon, for which our Saviour prayed for them who actually did crucify him, *Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.*"

Theſe authors have ſufficiently made good their charge againſt Mr. Whiſton—a charge, which with all his artifice and evaſive ſhifts he could never get clear of; and whoever will be at the pains to peruſe theſe two tracts, will be fully convinced, that Mr. Whiſton was not that true Chriſtian, that man of integrity, that lover of truth, which he is ſaid to be in the above mentioned character.

I was in hopes of ſeeing ſome proper animadverſions upon this part of his character from another quarter, and a more able pen; but being diſappointed in that expectation, I could no longer forbear giving you the trouble of publiſhing theſe few paſſages, to guard the unwary from the danger of being led into error, by entertaining too great an opinion of his ſincerity and regard to truth.

I ſhall not concern myſelf with the other parts of his character farther than to

to obſerve, en paſſant, that from thoſe memoirs he publiſhed of himſelf, and his friend Dr. Clarke, he does not ſeem to have had any extraordinary ſhare of humility, gratitude or charity.

I am

Yours, &c.

If any anſwer to the above letter be ſent us, we ſhall, as impartiality obliges us, readily inſert it.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT is always a ſettled principle with me to acknowledge a fault or miſtake when convinced of it, (and if every one would do the ſame, we ſhould not ſo often have the groſſeſt abſurdities impoſed on the world, coloured and varniſhed over with ſpecious though fallacious arguments to ſupport them.) In conformity to which principle, I freely own the miſtake Mr. Stone charges me with, (in your Magazine for Jan. laſt p. 34) which I diſcovered long ago, but when it was too late to recal the letter.

I allow the truth of his remarks excepting one particular, (which ſhews how eaſy it is to err) where this gentleman aſſerts, that the three ſides of a trapezium might be the ſame length, and the fourth, to compleat the figure, ten times, &c. longer or ſhorter; which he would do well to reconſider, ſince (to uſe his own words) it is ſelf-evident, all the varieties that fourth ſide is capable of, are confined within the limits of the ſum of the other three ſides. But dropping this ſubject altogether,

I am, yours, &c.

J. N.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I have a queſtion to put to the ingenious Mr. Horne, author of *The State of the Caſe between Sir* Iſaac Newton *and Mr.* Hutchinſon, I muſt deſire the favour of you to inſert what follows:

Mr. Horne, in his ſtate of the caſe, writes as follows: "Sir Iſaac's opinion in general concerning the great agent in nature, I ſhall give in the words of Dr. Pemberton. View, p. 376, ſpeaking of the action of light, he ſays—"What the power in nature is, whereby this action between light and bodies is cauſed, our author has not diſcovered—He has in general hinted his opinion concerning it; that probably it is owing to ſome very ſubtle and elaſtick ſubſtance diffuſed thro' the univerſe—He is of opinion, that ſuch a ſubſtance may produce this, and other effects alſo in nature, tho' it be ſo rare as not to give any ſenſible reſiſtance to bodies in motion; and therefore not inconſiſtent with what has been ſaid above, that the planets move in ſpaces free from reſiſtance." A univerſal fluid then, we ſee, is the grand cauſe and agent, in Sir Iſaac's opinion, but ſuch an one as might not obſtruct the planets and other bodies moving in it, and all the vacuum he meant was a ſubtle and elaſtick ſubſtance, readily pervading all bodies, and expanded thro' the whole heavens, as himſelf expreſſes it—Opt. p. 324. This Mr. Hutchinſon has undertaken to demonſtrate the reality of—to ſhew from ſcripture and nature, that the earth and planets are placed in the heavens, which are ſuch a fluid, and that ſo far is it from being any hindrance to their motion, that it is the cauſe and producer of it, the impulſe behind being mechanically contrived to be always greater than the reſiſtance before the moving body; which, if it can once be fairly made out, and clearly explained, I humbly think, anſwers all the objections that can poſſibly be raiſed againſt motion in a plenum. For the great difficulty in this caſe (if I apprehend the matter right) has been, that tho' we ſuppoſe the fluid which conſtitutes this plenum to be in itſelf ever ſo rare, yet when a ſufficient quantity of it is amaſſed together to conſtitute one, it muſt afford a very great and ſenſible reſiſtance to ſolids ſwimming in it, according to the Pſeudo-Newtonian plan, by forces diſtinct from the impulſe of the fluid itſelf; which, it is preſumed, would clog and impede, and finally put a ſtop to their motion. But if, according to Sir Iſaac's pure and unadulterated ſentiments concerning cauſes, the impulſe of the fluid be itſelf the cauſe of the body's motion, (as will be ſhewn below) the caſe is widely different. And then, if it can be proved, that the parts of this fluid plenum are by a conſtant circulation continually changing places with each other, and by that means thoſe which lie on one ſide a body made rarer, or conſiſting of particles of a ſmaller ſize than thoſe which lie on the other, nothing can be more eaſily conceived or accounted for, than the motion of a body in ſuch circumſtances towards that part where the fluid is rarer. The denſe fluid behind puſhing hard againſt it would impel it forwards, the rarer fluid before receding by the ſides and thro' the pores of it. There would be no need of the leaſt portion of

vacuum,

vacuum, either for the ſolid or fluid to move into. The ſolid wants no more than its own ſpace, which it always carries with it, and the parts of the fluid only ſhift their ſtations with reſpect to one another, which they do inſtantaneouſly within as well as without the body, one particle taking the place of another exactly as the other leaves it, without any time or ſpace intervening. I hope I have expreſſed myſelf clearly upon this point, and muſt beg the reader's ſerious and attentive conſideration of it, as it is a very important one, and a proper examination and diſcuſſion of it may greatly conduce to a final determination of that firſt and grand article in all philoſophy, the phyſical cauſe and continuation of motion in this material ſyſtem.

That the power of gravity itſelf ſhould be owing to ſuch a medium as this we have been ſpeaking of, Sir Iſaac, Dr. Pemberton tells us * in another place, thinks it not impoſſible. And in his Optics, p. 325, he has hinted at the manner in which it may be performed, viz. by the medium being "rarer at the denſe bodies of the ſun, ſtars, planets, and comets, than in the celeſtial ſpaces between them," ſo that "If the elaſtic force of this medium be exceeding great, it may ſuffice to impel bodies from the denſer parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that force, or impulſe, which we call gravity †." All this likewiſe Mr. Hutchinſon has endeavoured fully to prove; to ſhew, that this medium is rareſt at the ſun, where, for that reaſon, there is a continual preſſing in of the denſer parts from the circumference of the heavens; that there is likewiſe a rarefaction conſtantly and ſucceſſively cauſed by the heat of the ſun at the ſurface of the earth and planets, which gives an opportunity for the denſe parts pouring in thither as conſtantly and ſucceſſively to impel and force them forwards in a circle round the ſun, turning them at the ſame time on their own axis ‡. Theſe, he ſays, are the true powers and agents in nature, all her operations depending upon this one plain and ſimple principle, that whenever any part of the medium is rarefied, or made finer than the reſt §, the adjacent denſe and more groſs ones ruſh in, to ſupply and fill it up, and reduce all to an equilibrium again, carrying with them any thing that happens to be in their way. And were I to offer a conjecture upon the origin of attraction among the antients, it ſhould be this—They attributed the motion of a body towards any rarefied part of the medium, e. g. the ſun, to a power in that part, which ſeemed to ſuck and draw it to itſelf, as not ſeeing the impulſive power behind, which drove it to that part, only becauſe there was leaſt reſiſtance there. Sir Iſaac, we ſee, has very happily diſcarded this erroneous notion, and reſtored the true power impulſe again—"The fluid, ſays he, may ſuffice to impel bodies with all that force or impulſe which we call gravity." A circumſtance well meriting the attention of all philoſophers, upon more accounts than one; ſince if the fluid acts by impulſe from one end of the heavens to the other, from the ſun to the orb of Saturn and the fixed ſtars, muſt not all the parts of it be in the cloſeſt contact? Otherwiſe could they impel each other? And then, if there was but a cubic foot of void ſpace in the ſyſtem, as there is ſuch a ſtreſs and preſſure upon all the parts of it, muſt not contact and impulſe ceaſe, and all fall into confuſion, as an arch does when one of the ſtones that compoſe it is withdrawn? And if ſo, muſt we not upon the true Newtonian principles bid that long miſtaken and much loved notion of a vacuum, interſtitial as well as abſolute, finally farewel, and find out ſome other ſponge for atheiſtical

* *Page* 406.

† "*If Dr.* Pemberton *from this would ſtrike attraction, gravity, &c. out of Sir* Iſaac Newton's *books, and put in impulſe by æther, they would in many places be true.*" Hutch. *vol.* v. *p.* 272.

‡ *The reader may perhaps obtain a more ſatisfactory idea of the manner of this operation than I can give him, from a well known electrical experiment, ſhewn by the ingenious Mr.* Rackſtrow, *in* Fleet-ſtreet—*A large copper globe being placed in the centre, and a ſmaller one of glaſs in a circular groove at ſome diſtance from it, the electrical ſtream conveyed to the central globe irradiates from thence againſt that hemiſphere of the ſmall glaſs one turned towards it, as the light from the ſun does againſt the earth, and planets; and produces exactly the ſame effect, the glaſs globe being cauſed by it to revolve upon its own axis round the copper one—What it is that moves the planets, cannot after this, I think, be diſputed by any reaſonable perſon. And if the ſun, by the ſtream of matter it ſends forth, be the agent that gives the earth its motion, (as the copper globe does the glaſs one) then did not* Joſhua *ſpeak in a manner ſtrictly philoſophical, when he bid one ceaſe its action, which of courſe ſtopt the other?*

§ *This principle of the denſe parts of the fluid preſſing in to the rarer is explained and made great uſe of by the writers upon the cauſe and origin of winds*—Halley, &c.

cal ſyſtems?—The ſkilful in phyſics will give us their opinions.

From the words, *interſtitial as well as abſolute*, and from what Mr. Horne has ſaid of an abſolute vacuum in nature, which he calls the abſurdeſt of all doctrines, p. 45, we may ſee, that he will by no means admit of a vacuum of any ſort: Now the queſtion I have to put to him, is, how is it poſſible to conceive his fluid medium to be denſer or rarer in one place than in another, if we do not ſuppoſe a vaſt number of interſtitial vacuities to be in that place where it is rarer?

It ſeems to me, that we muſt admit of ſuch vacuities, or we muſt ſuppoſe that they are filled by a fluid more ſubtil, and of a nature different from the former; and this, I fear, will be looked on as a viſionary ſuppoſition or hypotheſis, unſupported by any experiment. As to the electrical experiment mentioned in his note above, we have from thence ſome reaſon to ſuppoſe, that there is ſuch an electrical ſtream continually iſſuing from the ſun, and that this may poſſibly be the cauſe of the motions of the planets; but no one, I believe, will ſuppoſe, that this electrical ſtream is the more denſe or powerful, the farther it reaches from the center of the electrified body; ſince we know by experiment, that it reaches but to a certain diſtance, and grows the leſs powerful the farther it is diſtant from the electrified body.

That there is ſuch a fluid as light, and that it is more ſubtil, and of a nature very different from air, we know by many experiments; therefore we may very reaſonably, and I may ſay, experimentally ſuppoſe, that the interſtitial vacuities of rarified air are filled with this fluid, called light; but if we ſuppoſe that this fluid called light may be denſer in one place and rarer in another; as we certainly muſt from the effects of burning glaſſes, or lenſes, and from what we call heat, and fire, which are only different degrees of the denſity or rarity of this fluid called light; then we muſt allow that there are interſtitial vacuities in this fluid called light, or we muſt ſuppoſe that they are filled with a fluid ſtill more ſubtil, and of a different nature from that fluid we call light; which, as I have ſaid before, is a ſuppoſition not founded on any experiment, nor deducible, ſo far as I know, from any effects we have perceived in nature. Your inſerting this in your next Magazine will oblige,

SIR,

Oxford, March 9, 1753. Your conſtant reader, and humble ſervant.

March, 1753.

ON Tueſday, April 17, 1753, in the evening, there will be a partial and viſible eclipſe of the moon. As the time of the greateſt obſcuration (when 5 and ¼ digits will be eclipſed) will have elapſed prior to the moon's riſing, we have only exhibited the type for, and time of, the end.

The end

At London	Edinburgh	Dublin
53 m. aft. 7	41 m. aft. 7	25 m. aft. 7.

ON Sunday, May 6, 1753, in the morning, the planet Mercury will tranſit the ſun's diſk: By the help of an ordinary teleſcope he may be ſeen as a black ſpot therein; he will firſt be in contact with the eaſtern limb of the ſun at 50 min. after 2 nearly; the middle of the tranſit will be at about 49 min. after 6; and the end thereof, when he will leave the ſun's weſtern limb, at 49 min. after 10 nearly; ſo that the time that will elapſe during the whole tranſit will be almoſt 8 hours.

Account of the new Tragedy of The Earl of ESSEX, *as it is acted at the Theatre-Royal in* Covent-Garden, *with great Applauſe. Written by Mr.* HENRY JONES.

The PERSONS are,

The earl of Eſſex. Mr. Barry.
Earl of Southampton. Mr. Smith.
Lord Burleigh. Mr. Sparkes.
Sir Walter Raleigh. Mr. Uſher.
Lieutenant of the Tower. Mr. Branſby.
Queen Elizabeth. Mrs. Bland.
Counteſs of Rutland. Mrs. Cibber.
Counteſs of Nottingham. Mrs. Vincent. Lords, ladies, and attendants.

THE new tragedy of *The earl of Eſſex* differs not in plot from the old one of Banks, but in language there can be

no compariſon; the greateſt part of this being not only juſt, but truly great. Indeed there is here, as in moſt other hiſtorical plays, a diſregard of the unity of place; ſhifts being made in the midſt of an act, and eſpecially in the laſt, where we are hurried from the tower to the palace, and back again, without any thing intervening to employ the time an ordinary walker could go it in.

The characters of the queen and Eſſex are kept up with the ſtricteſt propriety and regard to the truth of their known perſons, and I believe the old play is by this now entirely baniſhed the ſtage.

Act I. Opens with a diſcourſe between lord Burleigh and Raleigh, in which we learn the commons have prepared an impeachment againſt the earl of Eſſex for his treaty with Tir-Oen. A ſervant tells Burleigh, the counteſs of Nottingham is coming; he ſends out Raleigh, and receives her. She owns to Burleigh, her former hatred of him, that ſhe hath joined with Eſſex to his undoing, but now repents; that Eſſex had neglected her, and ſhe would join to ruin and deſtroy him. He pleaſed at that, to fire her the more, tells her, that Eſſex wedded the counteſs of Rutland privately, the night before he ſet out for his command in Ireland. She rages at the news, and on his acquainting her of Eſſex's impeachment, and his deſiring her to urge the queen againſt him, exits to court. She is ſcarce gone, when the earl of Southampton enters to him, upbraids him with plotting againſt his friend, and is anſwered with great calmneſs, till Burleigh, over provoked, tells him,

The clinging ivy with the oak may riſe,
But with it too muſt fall.

Burleigh then appeals to the queen, and leaves him. Southampton hath a ſpeech to himſelf, and follows.

Scene the court. The queen attended, Burleigh and the commons. She is fired at their impeachment, rails at Burleigh, and ſhews the bill to Southampton on his entrance, who defends his friend. She diſmiſſes all but her miniſter, to whom ſhe gives it as a firm command to ſtop the impeachment; he pleads it is unprecedented; ſhe will have it ſo, at leaſt till Eſſex's return, againſt which ſhe had ſent poſitive orders, till he had conquered Tir-Oen, and fixed the peace of Ireland.

Act. II. Burleigh, after telling Raleigh Eſſex was returned contrary to the queen's commands, ſends him for Nottingham, to whom he tells it alſo. The queen and court appear. She deeply enraged at his preſumption, Burleigh relates the people's fears of Eſſex that he had leagued with Scotland and Tir-Oen, whom he was to join at Milford. She reſolves to puniſh him, but firſt admit him to her preſence. Southampton comes to beg an audience for the earl, which, when granted, Eſſex comes in, and there is a fine ſcene between her rebukes, and his excuſes. When he declares he came to clear himſelf, and plead his own cauſe, ſhe tells him ſhe was his defence and advocate, but ſince he had diſclaimed that, he ſhall have a trial, and leaves him alone. His friend comes to him, full of freſh tidings of the queen's anger. Eſſex wiſhes to ſee his wife. Southampton repreſents the danger. Burleigh then comes with orders from the queen for him to reſign his ſtaff of office, and confine himſelf to his own palace. Eſſex refuſes to obey, and declares he will give his ſtaff to his queen alone. Southampton goes to endeavour to appeaſe the queen, and Eſſex being left alone, the counteſs of Rutland comes to him, welcomes him home; and here we muſt admire a truly tender ſcene, which cloſes this act.

Act III. Burleigh relates to Nottingham, with what emotions the queen received the account of Eſſex's refuſal of his ſtaff: How ſhe at firſt had ordered him to the tower, but again relenting, bid him be brought to her. Nottingham is ſent for to the queen, and exit ſeverally.

The queen is diſcovered alone; after ſome debates Nottingham comes to her, but ſpeaking too bitterly againſt the earl is ſent away, and bid to order Rutland to her preſence. The queen, when alone, makes ſome reflections on the unhappineſs of princes, and after Rutland hath been with her, and ſpoke (as ſhe thought) too warmly in the behalf of Eſſex, jealous of her, turns her away in anger.

When Rutland is gone from the queen, Eſſex is brought in guarded, Burleigh, Southampton and Raleigh with him. Eſſex kneels and endeavours by his excuſes to ſoften her, but on her reproaching him with treaſon in treating with Tir-Oen, he flies into a rage, calls her tyrant, which provokes her to ſtrike him. He ſtill more furious lays his hand on his ſword in threat to Burleigh and his friends. The queen then gives him up to his trial, and leaves him with Southampton, who endeavours to calm his paſſion, but all in vain; Eſſex goes out breathing revenge and treaſon.

Act IV. The queen and Nottingham appear, the latter relating how Eſſex was overpowered. Burleigh comes in and gives account how Eſſex and his friends

friends had met at Drury-Houſe in conſultation to ſeize the queen, and ſtir up a rebellion, but he and his friends had conquered and taken them priſoners, among whom was alſo Southampton. The queen, after a long ſoliloquy, ſends for Eſſex, who is brought in diſarmed, and left alone with her. He is overwhelmed with ſhame, ſhe ſhews ſome ſorrow, pities, and on his ſubmiſſion pardons him, but tells him ſhe cannot ſave him from the law. He begs for leave to excuſe himſelf; ſhe grants it, and he extenuates his crimes by urging his too haſty temper, and his too quick ſenſibility of diſgrace. She then gives him a ring, with promiſe, if he is condemned, and will ſend that to her, in lieu of it ſhe'll grant whatever he aſks; then calling Burleigh, ſhe ſends him guarded out.

Her attendants come to her, and after another long ſpeech aſide, Rutland ruſhes in, throws herſelf at the queen's feet, and fearful of Eſſex, to move the queen to pity, owns him for her huſband. The queen is more enraged, has her dragged from her, and ſhewing in her words and geſtures an height of jealouſy, exits.

Act V. Scene, a room in the tower. Raleigh acquaints the lieutenant of the tower the earls were condemned, and were to die this day. Nottingham enters, ſends for the earl of Eſſex, who comes to her in mourning, gives her the ring to carry to the queen, and beg her to give him and his friends their lives.

Scene the court. Nottingham enters to the queen, who was impatient for her return; ſhe tells her Eſſex was prepared for death, deſired it, railed on the queen, and defied her mercy. Nottingham is ſtrongly queſtioned by the queen for the ring, ſhe denies he gave her any. Elizabeth now fired to an height, drives her out, and after a long ſelf-debate, exits to the tower.

Scene the chamber in the tower. We have now a moſt maſterly ſcene between the ſuffering earls. Southampton reſigns himſelf for death, but Eſſex gives him aſſurance of both their lives, when the lieutenant brings in the warrant for their inſtant death. After expreſſing their ſurprize and grief, Burleigh brings a pardon for Southampton, which produces a noble diſtreſs between him and his friend. He refuſes his life, till Eſſex begs him to live to cheriſh his poor wife. When Southampton had took the laſt farewel, Rutland appears in mourning, led by her maids; words are too poor to expreſs the beauties of this ſcene of tenderneſs; her height of grief, her fainting on the ground, his being thrice ſummoned to the block, his ſhewing her to the officer, and his prayer for her, when he exits, are all as finely fitted to draw tears, as ever any ſcene was, and tho' much praiſe is due to the performers, the author deſerves a ſhare as a poet.

When Eſſex is gone to execution, Rutland revives. The queen comes and gives orders to ſtop the execution, ſhe comforts Rutland, and Burleigh enters, tells her her orders came too late, the earl was dead; the queen rages at him, who to excuſe himſelf relates the treachery of Nottingham, which he had juſt learned from her confeſſion in deſpair. The queen then ſummons up her fortitude, and the play ends.

In our laſt, p. 74, we gave an Abſtract of Mr. Fielding's Propoſal for making an effectual Proviſion for the Poor. *Mr.* Alcock *has ſince publiſhed a Pamphlet on the ſame Subject, to which he has prefixed an Advertiſement, acquainting the Publick, that Mr.* Fielding *had adopted his general Plan laid down in his* Obſervations on the Poor Laws, *&c. publiſhed towards the End of laſt Seſſion, tho' he has omitted to mention his Performance. The above-mentioned Pamphlet is intitled,* Remarks on two Bills for the better Maintenance of the Poor, *&c*.* In a Letter to ——— Member of Parliament. *From which we ſhall give the following Extracts.*

WITH all due deference to the judgment of perſons of ſuperior talents and ſtations, I muſt beg leave to ſay, that I think both of theſe bills are liable to ſome very material objections. That by Sir R——d L——d, which was firſt introduced, allowing it to be right, as far as it goes, certainly ſtops too ſhort and does not go far enough. The title is only, "A Bill for the better Maintenance and Employment of Poor Children." This is taking in but a very ſmall part of the poor. For chargeable children, I am perſuaded, do not make a fourth part thereof. All parents are obliged, if able, to maintain their children; ſo moſt parents that can get or bear children, have generally youth and ſtrength of body ſufficient to enable them to maintain them, for a few years at leaſt in the beginning, when both the quantity and quality of their food is leſs conſiderable and expenſive, bread and milk and roots being the principal part of their diet. And when the children are grown to any bigneſs, the pariſh officers by the law now in being are obliged to bind them out apprentices; and all poor children above ſeven

* *See abſtracts of theſe bills in our* Magazine *for laſt year, p.* 153, 220.

years old need no longer be a burden to their indigent parents, or parishes. Besides, in many parishes now-a-days there are some sort of charity-schools set on foot, and poor children have not only their schooling, but cloathing, and in many places, their diet, gratis. So that if this bill were to pass, and all poor children might have the privilege of being sent to the house of industry, I am firmly of opinion, few would be sent thither: Most parents would endeavour to rub on without this assistance, and either out of pride or fondness, or some trifling convenience to themselves, would chuse to keep their children at home, tho' in poverty and idleness and rags, just as we see many of them do at present, notwithstanding the law for binding out poor children parish apprentices. To have a lottery then, build work-houses, establish corporations, with all the other tedious expensive business of returning and chusing the members, maintaining a number of officers, monthly or weekly meetings, &c. &c. All this, I say, seems to be greatly over-doing the thing, and the matter is not adequate to the apparatus and trouble. I am very sensible of what consequence it is to take care of the education of poor children, and bring them up in an honest and industrious way. But to confine these houses to the reception of poor children only or chiefly, I am afraid would prove to be but of little service. The poor rates in each parish would be but a trifle lessened on this account. But they would be greatly increased on another account: The extraordinary expence of buildings, management, salaries, poor tax, &c. would bring a very considerable additional charge. At the same time that the aged, the lame, the blind, the idle, the sick poor would remain to be provided for as at present, and demand near the usual allowance. So that when the people found not only the usual burden nearly continued, but a new burden superadded, and idlers and sturdy beggars still left to stroll about, they would soon repent these new establishments, and by withdrawing all voluntary charities bring the scheme to nothing, or what would be worse, leave it to be carried on by a heavy annual taxation.

The charity schools in England, exclusive of London, were reckoned to be 1329 in the year 1735: Boys educated therein, 19,506; girls 3915; in all 23,421. And the number since then is allowed to be much increased. From the appendix to the bishop of Lincoln's sermon, anno 1735, it appears, there were then in London 132 charity schools: Boys in them 3158; girls 1965; in all 5123. The children of poor clergymen provided for by contributions there, and in many other parts of the kingdom, are not included in these accounts. Since that time too there has been created and established the Foundling-hospital, which yearly takes off many poor children; and by the enlargement of its buildings and revenues, will, no doubt, continue yearly to take off more and more poor children, and at last perhaps, which is most to be wished, will be capable of receiving all that shall be offered. But, as lord Bacon says, hospitals abound, and beggars abound never a whit the less. For notwithstanding these ample provisions already made for the maintenance and education of poor children, we do not find the poor rates have at all lessened: On the contrary, at the same time that free-schools, and institutions for the benefit of poor children have encreased, the poor rates have been also more and more increasing. For from the restoration, and much later, we may date the commencement of much the greater part of these schools and institutions. But the poor rates in England in Charles IId's reign, according to a good calculation I have seen, amounted to but a trifle more than 600,000l. Whereas London only was found some years back to pay to the poor more than 250,000l. And supposing London one tenth of the nation, the whole nation must pay, in that proportion, 2,500,000l. It is now reckoned indeed to exceed that: It is now reckoned to pay upwards of 3,000,000l. From hence, I think, it appears plain, that such a new law for the better maintenance and employment of poor children, would not at all remedy the grievance complained of, the present burden and expence of the poor: So far otherwise, I believe it would greatly add to the grievance.

And as I object against the foundation of the bill, as being too partial and narrow bottomed, so I might also against some circumstances in the conduct and execution of it; particularly the manner of chusing the guardians.

However, the main objection against this bill is, what I said at first, that it is not of extent enough—That it is appropriated only to one species of poor, and does not provide for all in general. To remedy this defect therefore, another bill was soon afterwards brought in by the earl of H—l—k, for the maintenance and employment of all sorts of poor, as well the aged as children; lame, blind, ideots, sick, that is, all persons not in a capacity of maintaining themselves by their means

of

or labour. This bill promiſes well, and, by what I can find, is generally well received. It enacts, in the firſt place, "That in every county in England and Wales, there ſhall be one corporation for the poor." But ſurely a whole county is of too large extent for only one ſuch corporation. The other bill rightly orders every county to be divided into a certain number of diſtricts, according to the diſcretion of the juſtices, &c. And this bill, I muſt think, ought to have adopted the ſame regulation. Indeed, ſome of the ſmaller round counties, ſuch as Rutland, Huntingdonſhire, Bedfordſhire, whoſe off parts may be nearly equidiſtant from the centre, might do pretty well, perhaps, with only one poor houſe. But for the large counties, as Yorkſhire, Devonſhire, Lincolnſhire, or very long counties, as Cornwall, Buckinghamſhire, Lancaſhire, Berkſhire, if there was to be only one ſuch houſe in theſe, the diſtant extreme parts of the county could have but little benefit of it, at leaſt would be far from having a proportional benefit.

The pariſh I live in is about 44 miles from the county-town, where the quarter-ſeſſions are always held, and near which I ſuppoſe the poor houſe would be erected. But the trouble and expence of carrying up a pauper ſo far, would oftentimes be tantamount to the advantage received there. Beſides that many diſtreſſed perſons, greatly wanting relief, could not be conveyed to ſuch a diſtance without manifeſt peril to their lives. Some very aged perſons, for inſtance: Perſons that ſhould have the misfortune of a broken limb: Perſons or families, fallen down with the ſmall-pox, epidemick fevers, &c. Poor women very big with child, or lying in: Perſons labouring under any accidental diſtreſſes. Such feeble, or occaſional poor objects, could not come within the benefit of the hoſpital, but muſt be directly relieved in their reſpective pariſhes, or periſh for want of help.

But the difficulty and expence of ſending paupers ſo far is not all. Conſider what a trouble too it would be for the gentlemen guardians to attend. Few or none would accept of the office at ſuch a diſtance, or duly attend upon it, if they did. The management would chiefly be engroſſed by a junto of a few buſy perſons in the neighbourhood, who would find their account in attending, and ſhare all the places and profits among themſelves and their friends. The revenues would ſoon begin to draw the uſe, and not the uſe the revenues. And when ſuch management once appeared, all voluntary contributions would be ſtopped and the hoſpital, with what lands and certain income it had got, would become like many other deſerted hoſpitals in this kingdom, only a fine-cure to ſome maſter or guardian.

Let me add, if there was to be only one poor houſe in a large county, the numbers of paupers to be thronged together would prove to be very great and inconvenient, and naſtineſs, infection and ſickneſs could ſcarcely be avoided. And then this great number of paupers would of courſe require a great fund to ſupport them, with a great number of officers and proveditors to take care and look after them, as treaſurers, clerks, purveyors, ſtewards, maſters of manufactures, phyſicians, chaplains, ſurgeons, maſters, &c. The ſalaries of all which would not only be ſo much a drawback upon the income, but the more money there was to paſs through their hands, the more room there would be found for jobbs and impoſitions. And I need not ſay, how apt moſt publick undertakings are now-a-days to be made jobbs of.

I might alſo add, that ſuch numbers crowded together in one place, could with great difficulty be managed, would hardly be prevented from ſtrolling about and pillaging, and proving in many reſpects a nuſance to the neighbourhood. Whereas in leſſer diſtricts, the people might be cleanlier and more orderly kept; much of the buſineſs of the houſe might be done by ſome of the poor perſons belonging to it; the officers would need to be but few, the ſalaries ſmall, the accounts and expences would be ſubject to a more minute inſpection and examination; frauds of every kind would more eaſily be prevented or diſcovered; the diſtance from the hoſpital would be inconſiderable; moſt paupers might be brought to have the benefit of it; the gentlemen of the neighbourhood would be able and willing to attend, and would have the thing ten times more at heart, as they would look upon it then as a creature, I may ſay, of their own forming and nurſing.

Counties therefore, at leaſt the larger counties, undoubtedly ought to be divided into leſſer diſtricts: And if a hundred, which I propoſed in my ſcheme, be thought too ſmall a diviſion, let 2 or 3 hundreds be united, as ſhall be thought moſt convenient. Indeed, the compiler or compilers of this bill ſeem to be ſenſible, that one poor houſe or hoſpital would hardly ſuffice for a whole county. For further on in the bill it is ſaid, "That in two years, at leaſt one hoſpital ſhall be erected in each county:" As if more might

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be erected, if thought neceſſary. But ſurely if more hoſpitals may be erected, more corporations ſhould be eſtabliſhed. For it would be wrong to have ſeveral of theſe houſes in a county, and all of them made ſubordinate and ſubject to one general corporation. For this in time would come to the ſame thing, as if only one ſuch houſe had been erected. The great houſe would draw to itſelf moſt of the profits and revenues, and like Aaron's rod or ſerpent, ſoon ſwallow up all the reſt. Every diſtrict ſhould be an independent body; otherwiſe it would not be worth while to have an hoſpital erected in it.

Some, that have rightly ſpoken againſt counties, as too large diviſions, have at the ſame time ſpoken much in behalf of pariſhes, and ſtill thought them to be the propereſt diviſions for the right management of the poor. But one ſhould think that experience would have ſufficiently convinced us, that ſuch ſmall diviſions will not do. A ſingle country pariſh cannot poſſibly ſet up a work-houſe to any good purpoſe. The trouble and expence would never be defrayed by the profit of it. The ſame building and cover almoſt, that muſt be raiſed for one pariſh, would ſerve for ſeveral pariſhes. The ſame perſons that attend or look after a few, could look after more. The ſame fire and candle, that warms and lights and dreſſes the meat of half a dozen, with a very ſmall addition, would warm and light and dreſs the meat of double the number. And ſo in greater matters: Victuals, materials for work, &c. can be laid in much cheaper, when bought in quantities, than in ſmall parcels. But I need not ſtop here to ſhew, that the poor can be cheaper maintained in larger bodies together than in ſeparate pariſhes and houſes as at preſent. This is ſuppoſed and taken for granted in both bills. I ſhall only ſay, that when much may be ſaid againſt the two extremes of a thing, we may commonly preſume, that the medium is right.

And as I think there ſhould be more houſes of this kind, than one in a county, ſo, undoubtedly, each houſe ſhould conſiſt of three parts, as I mentioned in my former pamphlet, a work-houſe, correction-houſe and hoſpital, adapted to the three different ſorts of poor, the able induſtrious poor, the idle ſturdy beggars, and the ſick poor. But as to the ſecond of theſe houſes, that for hard labour, and the confinement and correction of diſorderly wicked vagrants and other offenders, I find no particular mention made in the bill before us; tho' ſuch a houſe would be more eſpecially neceſſary, if there was to be only one poor houſe in a county. For how could ſuch a numerous body of paupers, as would in all probability be accumulated here, ſuch a farrago or medly of idlers, ſwearers, drunkards, pilferers, vagabonds, how could all theſe be poſſibly well managed, without ſome ſuch houſe ready at hand, to take off, and puniſh the offenders? A poor houſe, without a houſe of correction annexed to it, will never anſwer the end, which moſt gentlemen now have in view; namely the ſuppreſſion of theſe idle daring wicked poor, (who are the moſt troubleſome and dangerous to a ſtate) as well as the employment and maintenance of all other poor. The ſcheme, to be perfect, ſhould take in a proviſion for the poor of all denominations, ſhould provide bread for thoſe that are not able to earn it, phyſick for the ſick, labour for thoſe that are able to labour, and proper chaſtiſement and labour for thoſe who can labour and will not, or who are otherways notorious offenders.

After ſome other obſervations he concludes thus. "I have now, in compliance with your requeſt, drawn up a few curſory remarks upon theſe two bills, and though I have objected againſt ſeveral points in each of them, yet with ſome alterations and additions, I think, an effectual law might be formed out of both. And if the two worthy authors of them ſhould hereafter be joined together in a committee upon this affair, I make no doubt but on reconſideration they will be able to prepare a bill, for which, on account of its ſalutary effects as a law, his majeſty will have reaſon to thank them, the poor to bleſs them, and every landowner in the kingdom to praiſe and eſteem them."

In our laſt, p. 92, we gave ſome Account of Elizabeth Canning's *being carried by two Fellows to Mrs.* Well's *Houſe at* Enfield-Waſh, *and ſtript of her Stays by a Gypſy in the ſaid Houſe; for which the Gypſy received Sentence of Death at the laſt Seſſions at the* Old Bailey, *and Mrs.* Wells *was branded and ordered to be impriſoned ſix Months, as an Acceſſary after the Fact. As this Affair has been the Subject of much Converſation, and likely ſtill to be more ſo, we ſhall give our Readers an Account of the Trial, as follows.*

MARY Squires, widow, and Suſannah Wells, were indicted, the firſt for that ſhe on Jan. 2, in the dwelling-houſe of Suſannah Wells, widow, on Elizabeth Canning, ſpinſter, did make an aſſault, putting her in corporal fear and danger of her life, one pair of ſtays, value

value 10s. the property of the ſaid Elizabeth, from her perſon in the dwelling houſe did ſteal, take, and carry away. And the latter, for that ſhe, well knowing that the ſaid Mary Squires, had done and committed the ſaid felony, her the ſaid Mary did then and there feloniouſly receive, harbour, comfort, conceal, and A maintain, againſt his majeſty's peace, and againſt the form of the ſtatute.

Eliz. Canning. I had been to ſalt-petre bank to ſee my uncle and aunt Colley; I ſet out from home about 11 in the forenoon, and ſtaid there till about nine at night on Jan. 1, then my uncle and aunt came with me as far as Aldgate, B where we parted; I was then alone, ſo came down Hounſditch and over Moorfields by Bedlam wall; there two luſty men, both in great coats, laid hold of me, one on each ſide, they ſaid nothing to me at firſt, but took half a guinea in a little box out of my pocket, and 3s. that were looſe. They took my gown, apron, and hat, and folded them up, and put them C into a great coat pocket. I ſcreamed out, then the man that took my gown put a handkerchief, or ſome ſuch thing to my mouth. They then tied my hands behind me; after which one of them gave me a blow on the temple, and ſaid, d—n you, you b—h, we will do for you by and by. I having been ſubject to con- D vulſion-fits theſe four years, this blow ſtunned me, and threw me directly into a fit. The firſt thing that I remember after this was, I found myſelf by a large road, where was water, with the two men that robbed me. They took me to the priſoner Wells's houſe, when, as near as I can think, it was about four E o'clock in the morning; I had recovered from my fit about half an hour before. They lugged me along, and ſaid, you b-h, why don't you walk faſter? one had hold on my right arm, and the other on the left, and ſo pulled me along.

Being aſked whether ſhe could form any judgment in what manner ſhe was conveyed before ſhe recovered of her F fit? ſhe ſaid, I think they dragged me along by my petticoats, they being ſo dirty.—When I was carried into the houſe, I ſaw the gypſy woman Squires, who was ſitting in a chair, and two young women in the ſame room; Virtue Hall was one; they were ſtanding againſt a dreſſer. As ſoon as I was brought in, G Mary Squires took me by the hand, and aſked me if I choſe to go their way, ſaying, if I did, I ſhould have fine cloaths; I ſaid, no. Then ſhe went and took a knife out of a dreſſer drawer, and cut the lace of my ſtays, and took them from me. I thought ſhe was going to cut my throat, when I ſaw her take the knife. Then ſhe looked at my petticoat and ſaid, here, you b—h, you may keep that, or I will give you that, it is not worth much, and gave me a ſlap on the face. After that ſhe puſhed me up ſtairs from out of the kitchen, into a place which they call the hay-loft. After ſhe ſhut the door ſhe ſaid, if ever ſhe heard me ſtir or move, or any ſuch thing, ſhe would cut my throat. When day-light appeared I could ſee about the room, there was a fire-place and a grate in it, no bed nor bedſtead, nothing but hay to lie upon, there was a black pitcher not quite full of water, and about 24 pieces of bread, (a pitcher produced in court) this is the pitcher, which was full to near the neck. The 24 pieces of bread might be about the quantity of a quartern loaf.

Q. Had you nothing elſe to ſubſiſt on?

Canning. I had in my pocket a penny mince-pye, which I bought that day to carry home to my brother.

Q. How long did you continue in that room?

Canning. Four weeks, all but a few hours.

Q. Did any body come to you in the room during that time?

Canning. Nobody at all.

Q. Did you, during the time you was in this confinement, make any attempts to come down ſtairs, or make your eſcape?

Canning. No, I did not till the time I got out.

Q. Had you any thing to ſubſiſt on during the time beſides the pieces of bread, penny pye, and pitcher of water?

Canning. No, I had not.

Q. At what time did you get out?

Canning. About four o'clock in the afternoon on Monday I broke down a board that was nailed up at the inſide of a window, and got out there. Firſt I got my head out, and kept faſt hold by the wall and got my body out; after that I turned myſelf round and jumped into a little narrow place by a lane with a field behind it; then I went on the backſide of the houſe up a lane, and croſſed a little brook and over two fields, as I think, but I did not take notice how many fields; the path-way brought me by the road ſide. Then I went by the road ſtrait to London. It ſtruck ten o'clock juſt as I came over Moorfields. I got home about a quarter after to my mother's houſe in Aldermanbury.

Upon her being croſs examined, ſhe was aſked why ſhe did not attempt to eſcape before; to which ſhe anſwered,

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becauſe I thought they might let me out; it never came into my head till that morning. Being aſked how ſhe came, being in that deplorable condition, not to go into ſome houſe and relate the hardſhips ſhe had gone through? She anſwered, I thought, if I did, may be I might meet ſomebody belonging to that houſe.

Q. Did you ſee the priſoner (Wells) while you was in that confinement?

Canning. I never ſaw her in the houſe at all till I went down afterwards.

Q. Did you eat all your bread?

Canning. I eat it all on the Friday before I got out; it was quite hard, and I uſed to ſoak it in the water.

Q. When did you drink all your water?

Canning. I drank all that about half an hour before I got out of the room.

Upon being aſked where ſhe did her occaſions while in the room, ſhe anſwered, ſhe never had any ſtool while in confinement, ſhe had only made water.

Virtue Hall. I know the two priſoners at the bar; Wells lived at Enfield-Waſh; I went and lived there as a lodger. Mary Squires lived in the houſe, and had been there about 7 or 8 weeks.

Q. How long before E. Canning was brought in?

Hall. About a fortnight before, which was on Jan. 2, about 4 in the morning, ſhe was brought in there by two men, John Squires was one of them, he is ſon to Mary Squires, the other man I don't know any thing of; I never ſaw him before.

Q. Who was in the houſe at the time?

Hall. There was I and Mary Squires the priſoner, and her daughter, the gypſy man ſaid, Mother, I have brought you a girl, do you take her; then ſhe aſked E. Canning whether ſhe would go her way.

Q. What did ſhe mean by that?

Hall. She meant for her to turn whore, but ſhe would not; then ſhe took a knife out of a dreſſer drawer in the kitchen, and ripped the lace of her ſtays, and pulled them off, and hung them on the back of a chair in the kitchen, and puſhed her up into the room, and ſaid d—n you, go up there then, if you pleaſe; then the man that came in with the gypſy's ſon, took the cap off Elizabeth Canning's head, and went out a-doors with it; the gypſy man, John Squires, took the ſtays off the chair, and went out with them. When I went out of the kitchen, I went into the parlour, Wells ſaid, Virtue Hall, the gypſy man came in and told me that his mother had cut the ſtays off the young woman's back, and he had got them, and ſhe bid me not to ſay any thing to make a clack of it, fearing it ſhould be known.

Q. How long was you in that houſe?

Hall. I was there a quarter of a year in all, if not more, I was there the whole time E. Canning was there; but I never ſaw her once after ſhe was put up into that room, I was the firſt that miſſed her, I aſked the gypſy woman once whether that girl was gone? ſhe anſwered what is that to you, you have no buſineſs with it, but durſt not go, to ſee if ſhe was gone; if I had, very likely they would have ſerved me ſo.

Q. What was you in that houſe?

Hall. I went there as a lodger, but I was forced to do as they would have me.

Elizabeth Canning. Elizabeth Canning that has given her evidence is my daughter; after ſhe was miſſing from New-year's day, I advertiſed her three times, ſhe came back on the day before king Charles's martyrdom, about a quarter after ten o'clock at night, ſhe had nothing but this ragged bed-gown and a cap; I fell into a fit directly; when I came to myſelf my daughter was talking to Mrs. Woodward and Mr. Wintlebury; they aſked her where ſhe had been, ſhe ſaid on the Hertfordſhire road, which ſhe knew by ſeeing a coach going by; ſhe gave the ſame account ſhe has here. When ſhe came into her warm bed, ſhe was very ſick, and had no free paſſage thro' her for ſtool or urine, till ſhe was ſupplied with glyſters, for 7 days after ſhe came home, but what was forced by half a cup full at a time.

John Wintlebury. I ſaw E. Canning the night ſhe came home; ſhe appeared in a very bad condition, and had this dirty bed-gown and cap on. Hearing ſhe was come home, I went to her mother's houſe, and ſaid, Bet, how do you do! She ſaid, I am very bad. Said I, where have you been? She ſaid, ſhe had been ſomewhere on the Hertfordſhire road, becauſe I have ſeen the Hertfordſhire coach go backwards and forwards.

Joſeph Adamſon. I have known E. Canning the younger ſome years, I never ſaw her after ſhe came home, till the day we went down to take the people up; I and ſeveral neighbours of us, agreed to go to the place, ſome on horſeback and ſome in the coach with E. Canning; I was down about an hour, or an hour and half before the coach came, and had ſecured all the people we found there; I ſeeing the room before ſhe was brought in, thought ſhe was capable of giving ſome account of it; I returned to meet her and aſked her about it, ſhe deſcribed

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the room with ſome hay in it, a chimney-place in the corner of it, an odd ſort of an empty room. I went with her to the houſe, and carried her out of the chaiſe into the kitchen, and ſet her on the dreſſer, and ordered all the people to be brought to her, to ſee if ſhe knew any of them; ſhe was then very weak, I took her in my arms like a child; upon ſeeing Mary Squires ſhe ſaid, that is the woman that cut my ſtays off, and threatned to cut my throat if I made a noiſe.

Q. Did any of the people ſeem unwilling to be inſpected?

Adamſon. Yes, they were very unwilling to be ſtopped, when we went down in the morning, particularly Mary Squires; after the girl had ſaid this of Squires, Squires ſaid to her, ſhe hoped ſhe would not ſwear her life away, for ſhe never ſaw her before; E. Canning pointed to Virtue Hall, and ſaid, that young woman was in the kitchen, when I was brought in; ſhe pointed alſo to another young woman, and ſaid ſhe was there at the time; then we carried her up to examine the houſe, ſhe ſaid none of the rooms ſhe had ſeen, was the room in which ſhe was confined; then I aſked if there were any other rooms, they ſaid yes, out of the kitchen, (I had before been in it but did not ſay ſo then,) becauſe I had a mind to ſee if ſhe knew it, we had her up into it, ſhe ſaid this is the ſame room in which I was, but here is more hay in it than there was then; I laid my hand upon it, and ſaid it has been lately ſhook up, it lay hollow, ſhe was then pretty near a caſement; ſaid I, if you have been ſo long in this room, doubtleſs you are able to ſay what is to be ſeen out here, ſhe deſcribed a hill at a diſtance which is Chinkford-hill; I believe ſhe could not ſee it at the time ſhe ſpoke about it, for I was between her and the caſement, with my back towards the caſement; ſhe alſo ſaid there were ſome houſes on the other ſide the lane, then I opened the caſement, we looked, and it was as ſhe had deſcribed; I aſked where was the window ſhe broke out of, ſhe ſhewed it us, (there were ſome boards nailed up againſt it,) and ſaid that is the window, I uſed to ſee the coach go by at; then we pulled down the board, it was big enough for me to have got out of it, it appeared to me to be the ſame window, before ſhe came to the houſe, for I ſaw ſome of the plaiſter broke off on the outſide.

Edward Lion. The young woman lived ſervant with me till ſhe was miſſing; I live in Aldermanbury, I was one of the perſons that went down to Wells's houſe, I went after the reſt of the gentlemen on Feb. 1, we were there ſome time before ſhe came, and had taken the people up; when ſhe came ſhe was carried into the kitchen, and ſat on a dreſſer, and the people ſat all round her; I ſaid to her, Bet, do not be frighted or uneaſy, you ſee your friends about you, and on the other hand do not be too ſure, without you really can ſwear to what you ſay, therefore be very careful; ſhe pitched upon Mary Squires to be the perſon that cut her ſtays off, ſhe pitched upon a young woman that was ſaid to be daughter to Squires, and ſaid, ſhe was in the kitchen, at the time, and likewiſe Virtue Hall, but ſaid they did nothing to her.

Robert Scarrat. I went down to Enfield-Waſh, there were ſix of us in all, her mother and two women were with her in the chaiſe; ſhe deſcribed the fields, and likewiſe a bridge, that night ſhe came home, near the houſe; I aſked her if ſhe perceived a tanner's houſe near, ſhe ſaid ſhe believed there was.

Q. Was John Squires in the room at the time ſhe pitched upon his mother and the reſt?

Scarrat. He was, ſhe ſaid ſhe could not ſwear to him, he had his great coat on at our firſt going there, but he had pulled it off; ſhe ſaid he looked like the perſon, but ſhe could not ſwear to him; they made him put his great coat on before the juſtice, then ſhe ſaid he looked more like one of the two men that brought her there.

Edward Roſſiter. I went down with the reſt, on the Thurſday, I heard E. Canning examined before Mr. Taſhmaker the juſtice; ſhe gave the ſame account, then as now, ſhe ſaid John Squires was much like one of the men, when he had got his great coat on, ſhe ſaid ſhe did not ſee Wells in the houſe, but ſhe once ſaw her out at a window, but did not know ſhe was the woman that belonged to the houſe.

Mary Squires ſaid nothing in her defence, but called the following witneſſes.

John Gibon. I live at Abbotſbury, ſix miles from Dorcheſter, I am maſter of the houſe called the Old-Ship; on Jan. 1, 1753, the priſoner Squires came into the houſe, there was George her ſon, and Lucy her daughter with her, as ſhe called them; ſhe came with handkerchiefs, lawns, muſlins, and checks, to ſell about town, ſhe ſtaid there from the firſt to the

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ninth day of the month, and lay at my houſe.

William Clark. I live at Abbotſbury, and have for 7 years; I remember ſeeing the gypſy there; the laſt time I ſaw her, was on the 10th of Jan. laſt, I met with them on the road, we went ſome way together, we parted at Crudeway-foot, four miles from Abbotſbury, and three from Dorcheſter.

Thomas Grevil. I live at Coom, three miles from Saliſbury, I keep a publick houſe there, the ſign of the Lamb; I ſaw Mary Squires at my houſe, on Jan. 14.—Theſe three witneſſes ſhewed their ſubpæna's, as the cauſe of their coming to give their evidence.

For the crown, John Iniſer, depoſed as follows. I ſell fiſh and oyſters about Waltham-croſs and Theobalds. I know the priſoner Squires very well by ſight. the laſt time I ſaw her before now, was at the time ſhe was taken at Suſannah Wells's houſe; before that I had ſeen her ſeveral times every day up and down before ſhe was taken.

Q. Are you very certain of that?

Iniſer. I am that I ſaw her three weeks before, that ſhe walked into people's houſes pretending to tell fortunes. She told me mine once.

Wells being called upon to make her defence, ſaid, As to her character it was but an indifferent one, that ſhe had an unfortunate huſband who was hanged, and added, ſhe never ſaw the young woman (meaning E. Canning) till they came to take us up; and as to Squires, ſhe never ſaw her above a week and a day before they were taken up.

Squires, the laſt day of the ſeſſions, being aſked what ſhe had to ſay before ſhe received ſentence, anſwered, That on New-Year's day I lay at Coom at the widow Grevil's houſe; the next day I was at Stoptage, there were ſome people who were caſt away, and they came along with me to a little houſe at the top of the Moor and drank there, there were my ſon and daughter with me. Coming along Popham-lane there were ſome people raking up dung. I drank at the ſecond alehouſe in Baſingſtoke on the Thurſday in New-Year week. On the Friday I lay at Bagſhot-heath, at a little tiney houſe on the heath. On the Saturday I lay at Old Brentford at Mr. Edwards's who ſells greens and ſmall beer. I could have told this before, but one pulled me and another pulled me, and would not let me ſpeak. I lay at Mrs. Edwards's on the Sunday and Monday; and on the Tueſday, or Wedneſday after, I came from thence to Mrs. Wells's houſe.

A Journal of the late War in the EAST-INDIES, *between the Rebel* Indians, *ſupported by the* French, *and ſome of the* Nabobs, *ſupported by the* Engliſh.

BEFORE we begin we muſt obſerve, that a man called a nabob in the East-Indies, is the governor of a province, or of a ſingle town and its territory, of whom there are now a great number in that part of the world. Theſe nabobs are all tributary to the Mogul emperor; but in every thing elſe they ſeem to be independent, and act as abſolute and arbitrary ſovereigns within their reſpective territories, often carrying on wars againſt one another, and ſometimes attacking the European ſettlements upon their coaſt, without any authority from the Mogul, whoſe miniſters give themſelves very little trouble about the diſtant parts of that vaſt empire, if they can but draw money from thence for ſupplying their own avarice and luxury; therefore it is abſolutely neceſſary for the Europeans ſettled upon that coaſt, to court or command a regard from the nabobs in their neighbourhood.

In theſe circumſtances Monſ. Dupleix, the French governor of Pondicherry, obſerving that Annaverda-Cawn, nabob of Arcot, had a greater regard for the Engliſh than for the French, he reſolved to have him depoſed. For this purpoſe he entered into a plot with Muzephur Jing and Chuenda Saib, two popular men in the neighbourhood, who raiſed an army of their friends, and being joined by a detachment of French from Pondicherry, they marched in July, 1749, towards Arcot, on the plains of which city they were met by Annaverdec at the head of his army; but as he had truſted entirely to his own ſtrength, without ſolliciting any aſſiſtance from the Engliſh, his army was totally routed and himſelf killed. However, his ſon, Mahomed Ally-Cawn, made his eſcape, and took ſhelter in Trichenopoly, a place of great ſtrength to the ſouthward, where at his deſire he was preſently ſupplied by the Engliſh with men and ammunition.

This place the enemy then deſigned to have laid ſiege to, and marched ſouthward for that purpoſe, but were prevented by Nazir Jing, nabob of Golconda, who having entered the province of Arcot with a great army, obliged them to retreat under the walls of Pondicherry, where they encamped in March, 1750; but being ſoon joined by the whole gariſon of that place, and Nazir Jing being joined by a detachment of Engliſh from St. David's, as alſo by Mahomed and the Engliſh from Trichenopoly, the two armies

mies moved towards each other, and on the 24th. O. S. engaged, when the French and their allies were defeated, and obliged to retreat towards Pondicherry, with the loſs of moſt of their cannon, ammunition and baggage, whereupon Muzepher Jing came and ſurrended himſelf a priſoner to Nazir Jing, who was his uncle.

By this victory Mahomed was reſtored to the nabobſhip of Arcot, but ſome miſunderſtandings having happened between Nazir Jing and the Engliſh, and alſo between Mahomed and them, they returned to St. David's in Auguſt, whereupon the French and their allies attacked Mahomed in his camp and obtained an eaſy victory, but Mahomed ſaved himſelf by flying to Nazir Jing who was ſtill with his army at Arcot, and who upon this determined once more to march againſt the French, whereupon they were obliged to throw themſelves into the ſtrong fortreſs of Gingey, about 20 miles from Pondicherry. Of this fortreſs Nazir Jing formed the blockade, which he continued until December, when the gariſon was reduced to great diſtreſs, and the French affairs almoſt in a deſperate ſituation; but as they in all parts of the world ſeem to be better at plotting and intriguing than at fighting, they had during this blockade formed a conſpiracy againſt Nazir Jing, into which his own prime miniſter, and the ungrateful Muzipher Jing had entered, and in purſuance of this conſpiracy Nazir Jing was aſſaſſinated in his own camp on Dec. 5, O. S.

Upon Nazir Jing's death his ſaid nephew Muzipher was proclaimed his ſucceſſor by the conſpirators and the whole army, as no one durſt oppoſe what they and the French propoſed. This raiſed the vanity of the French governor ſo much that he laid the plan, and actually began to build a town, to be called Dupleix, on the ſpot where Nazir Jing was ſo treacherouſly murdered, and where a monument was to have been erected with a gaſconading inſcription, as if the French had here obtained a glorious victory.

As Mahomed Ally was not able to ſtand againſt the French and their new allies, he was obliged once more to take ſhelter in Trichenopoly, and ſollicit the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, which was at laſt promiſed upon his agreeing to the terms they propoſed. In the mean time Muzipher Jing paid a viſit to the French governor at Pondicherry, and after ſtaying there about a month, ſet out for Golconda, accompanied by a party of 300 French, nine field-pieces, and all neceſſary ſtores, in order to eſtabliſh himſelf in the nabobſhip of that province, having before his departure appointed the abovementioned Chuenda Saib to be nabob of Arcot, who having collected a conſiderable force, marched from Pondicherry to beſiege Trichenopoly, after reducing ſome little forts in his way. But by this time Mahomed Ally's treaty with the Engliſh was concluded, and on March 24, 1750-1, O. S. a body of 400 men under the command of capt. Gingen, marched from St. David's to his aſſiſtance, and were joined by all the forces he could raiſe at Valconda, about 70 miles to the weſt of St. David's. Here the two armies had a rencounter, which by the treachery of the Indian governor of the place, turned out to the diſadvantage of the Engliſh and their allies, for they were obliged to retreat precipitately with the loſs of a conſiderable quantity of ammunition and baggage; and being deſerted by ſeveral of Mahomed's troops, they were at laſt forced to ſecure themſelves by encamping under the walls of Trichenopoly, after paſſing the river Calderon with ſome difficulty.

This river the enemy likewiſe paſſed, and encamped at Syrringham near Trichenopoly, but had not yet forces ſufficient to beſiege it in form; and in the mean time it was reſolved at St. David's to make a diverſion by ſending a new detachment into the province of Arcot, and for this purpoſe Mr. Clive offered his ſervice as a volunteer, tho' he was not then in the army. Accordingly, he embarked, Aug. 22, with 130 men under his command for Fort St. George, where he was joined by 80 more; and with this force he marched croſs the country, and took poſſeſſion of Arcot without oppoſition, where he behaved with ſo much moderation and generoſity, that he gained the good will of the people to a high degree.

This diverſion had the deſired effect, for Chuenda Saib's ſon was detached with a great part of their army from Trichenopoly, upon whoſe approach Mr. Clive ſhut himſelf up in the caſtle of Arcot, to which they laid ſiege, and having made two breaches, they at laſt, on Oct. 14, made a general aſſault, but Mr. Clive had ſo well prepared, that they were every where repulſed with great ſlaughter; and next day a party of Engliſh, with 2000 Morrattas, which had been detached under capt. Kilpatrick from Trichenopoly appearing in ſight, the enemy retreated in great confuſion, leaving behind them their cannon and part of their baggage.

Capt. Kilpatrick with a ſufficient gariſon being left in the caſtle of Arcot,

capt. Clive marched with the reſt of the forces in ſearch of the enemy, and coming up with them on the plains of Aranic, gave them a total defeat on Dec. 3, after which he reduced ſeveral other forts, wherein he left ſome of the Engliſh forces, in gariſon, and with the reſt returned to St. David's, where he had ſcarce been A a month, before the enemy had collected a new army, with which they approached within nine miles of Madraſs, and plundered ſeveral of the gentlemens ſeats thereabout.

Upon this capt. Clive was again ſent out with a body of Engliſh troops, and on March 1, he came up with the enemy at Couverpauk or Coverupaute, about 15 B miles from Arcot, where he gave them another total defeat, and beſides the killed, took a lieutenant and 48 French priſoners, with all their cannon, and a great quantity of warlike ſtores *.

The whole province of Arcot being thus cleared of enemies, except thoſe at Syrringham, capt. Clive returned with C his forces to St. David's, having in his way demoliſhed the new town called Dupleix; and major Laurence arriving from England, he and capt. Clive ſet out, March 18, from St. David's with all the forces that could be raiſed, and joined capt Gingen at Trichenopoly; ſoon after which capt. Clive was detached with D 400 Engliſh, ſome Moratta horſe, and Seapoys, to cut off the enemy's retreat to Pondicherry, for which purpoſe he attacked and took by ſtorm two forts gariſoned by the enemy, making priſoners 138 French, beſides thoſe that were killed or drowned in the Calderon, on which one of the forts was ſituated.

During theſe tranſactions capt. Clive E had information, that one capt. Danteuil, at the head of a ſtrong party, had been ſent from Pondicherry with money and ſtores for their army at Syrringham, and that this party was then encamped under the walls of Valconda; whereupon capt. Clive ſet out directly for Valconda, attacked them in their camp, drove them F with great ſlaughter into the fort, and obliged them to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war, May 31, 1752.

By this time the enemy's army at Syrringham was reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs, having neither money nor proviſions, and being deſerted by moſt of of the Indians, who had come over and joined Mahomed Ally; ſo that Chunda G Saib in deſpair had delivered himſelf up to the nabob of Tanjore, in hopes that he would have ſaved his life, but to prevent diſputes about who ſhould have the keeping of him, he ordered his head to be ſtruck off; and on Jan. 3, the French commander, monſieur Law, capitulated, that the artillery and warlike ſtores ſhould be delivered up, the ſoldiers priſoners of war, and the officers priſoners upon their parole. This is the fulleſt account we could ſpare room for: Thoſe that deſire to have all the particulars at full length, may ſee them in a pamphlet lately publiſhed, intitled, *A genuine Account of ſome late Tranſactions in the Eaſt-Indies.*

From the ADVENTURER, March 15.

The Adventurer, *as he was muſing on the Senſibility of Brutes, on the Unreaſonableneſs and Immorality of Cruelty towards them, in wantonly ſacrificing them to our own Pleaſure, and in the Fervour of his Imagination beginning to think it poſſible they might participate in a future Retribution; repreſents himſelf at laſt as falling aſleep, and into a Dream, which he relates as follows.*

THO' the labours of memory and judgment were now at an end, yet fancy was ſtill buſy; by this roving wanton I was conducted thro' a dark avenue, which, after many windings, terminated in a place which ſhe told me was the Elyſium of birds and beaſts. Here I beheld a great variety of animals, whom I perceived to be endowed with reaſon and ſpeech: I approached a horſe and an aſs, who ſeemed to be engaged in a ſerious converſation; and by degrees I came near enough to overhear them.

"If I had periſhed, (ſaid the aſs,) when I was diſmiſſed from the earth, I think I ſhould have been a loſer by my exiſtence; for during my whole life, there was ſcarce an interval of one hour, in which I did not ſuffer the accumulated miſery of blows, hunger and fatigue. When I was a colt, I was ſtolen by a gypſy, who placed two children upon my back in a pair of panniers, before I had perfectly acquired the habit of carrying my own weight with ſteadineſs and dexterity. By hard fare and ill treatment, I quickly became blind; and when the family to which I belonged, went into their winter quarters in Norwood, I was ſtaked as a bet againſt a couple of geeſe, which had been found by a fellow who came by, driving before him two of my brethren, whom he had overloaded with bags of ſand: A halfpenny was thrown up; and to the inexpreſſible increaſe of my calamity, the dealer in ſand was the winner.

"When I came to town, I was harneſſed with my two wretched aſſociates to a ſand cart. The load was ſo diſproportionate

* *See our* Magazine *for laſt year, p.* 608.

portionate to our ſtrength, that it was with the utmoſt difficulty and labour dragged very ſlowly over the rugged pavement of the ſtreets. One morning very early, as we were toiling up Snow-hill with repeated efforts of ſtrength, that was ſtimulated, even to agony, by the inceſſant ſtrokes of a whip, which had already laid our loins bare even to the bone; it happened, that being placed in the ſhafts, and the weight preſſing hard upon me, I fell down. Our driver regarded my misfortune, not with pity but rage; and the moment he turned about, he threw a ſtick with ſuch violence at my head, that it forced out my eye, and paſſing thro' the ſocket into the brain, I was inſtantly diſmiſſed from my miſery, the compariſon of which with my preſent ſtate conſtitutes great part of its felicity. But you, ſurely, if I may judge by your ſtature, and the elegance of your make, was among the favourites of mankind."

A

"It is true, (replied the ſteed,) I was a favourite: but what avails it to be the favourite of caprice, avarice and barbarity? My tyrant was a wretch, who had gained a conſiderable fortune by play, particularly by racing. I had won him many large ſums; but being at length excepted out of every match, as having no equal, he regarded even my excellence with malignity, when it was no longer ſubſervient to his intereſt. Yet I ſtill lived in eaſe and plenty; and as he was able to ſell even my pleaſures, tho' my labour was become uſeleſs, I had a ſeraglio, in which there was a perpetual ſucceſſion of new beauties. At laſt, however, another competitor appeared: I enjoyed a new triumph by anticipation; I ruſhed into the field, panting for the conteſt; and the firſt heat I put my maſter in poſſeſſion of the ſtakes, which amounted to 1000l. The proprietor of the mare that I had diſtanced, notwithſtanding this diſgrace, declared, that ſhe ſhould run the next day againſt any *gelding* in the world, for double the ſum: My maſter immediately accepted the challenge; and told him, that he would the next day produce a gelding that ſhould beat her.

B

C

D

E

F

"As I knew it would be in vain to reſiſt, I ſuffered myſelf to be bound; the operation was performed, and I was inſtantly mounted and ſpurred on to the goal. Injured as I was, the love of glory was ſtill ſuperior to the deſire of revenge: I determined to die as I had lived, without an equal; and having again won the race, I ſunk down at the poſt in an agony, which ſoon after put an end to my life."

G

When I had heard this horrid narrative, which indeed I remembered to be true, I turned about in honeſt confuſion, and bluſhed that I was a man. But my reflections were interrupted by the notes of a blackbird, who was ſinging the ſtory of his own fate: He perceived that I liſtened with curioſity, and, interrupting his ſong, "Stranger, ſays he, tho' I am, as thou ſeeſt, in the fields of Elyſium, yet my happineſs is not compleat; my mate is ſtill expoſed to the miſeries of mortality, and I am ſtill vulnerable in her. O! ſtranger, to bribe thy friendſhip, if peradventure it may reach my love, I will gratify the curioſity with which thy looks enquire after me. I fell by the unprovoked enmity of man, in that ſeaſon when the dictates of nature are love. But let not my cenſure be univerſal; for as the elegy which I ſing, was written by a human being *, every human being is not deſtitute of compaſſion, nor deaf to the language in which our joys and fears are expreſſed." He then, after a ſweet tho' ſhort prelude, made the grove again echo with his ſong.

The ſun had chac'd the winter's ſnow,
And kindly loos'd the froſt-bound ſoil;
The melting ſtreams began to flow,
And plow-men urg'd their annual toil.

'Twas then amid the vernal throng,
Whom nature wakes to mirth and love,
A blackbird rais'd his amorous ſong,
And thus it echo'd thro' the grove:

"O! faireſt of the feather'd train,
For whom I ſing, for whom I burn;
Attend with pity to my ſtrain,
And grant my love a kind return.

See, ſee, the winter's ſtorms are flown,
And Zephyrs gently fan the air!
Let us the genial influence own,
Let us the vernal paſtime ſhare.

The raven plumes his jetty wing,
To pleaſe his croaking paramour;
The larks reſponſive love-tales ſing,
And tell their paſſion as they ſoar.

But truſt me, love, the raven's wing
Is not to be compar'd with mine;
Nor can the lark ſo ſweetly ſing
As I, who ſtrength with ſweetneſs join.

With thee I'll prove the ſweets of love,
With thee divide the cares of life;
No fonder huſband in the grove,
Nor none than thee a happier wife.

I'll lead thee to the cleareſt rill,
Whoſe ſtreams among the pebbles ſtray;
There will we ſit and ſip our fill,
Or on the flow'ry border play.

I'll guide thee to the thickeſt brake,
Impervious to the ſchool-boy's eye:
For thee the plaiſter'd neſt I'll make,
And on thy downy pinions lie.

To

* *An elegy occaſioned by ſhooting a blackbird on Valentine's Day.*

To get thee food I'll range the fields,
And cull the beſt of ev'ry kind,
Whatever nature's bounty yields,
Or love's aſſiduous care can find.
And when my lovely mate would ſtray
To taſte the ſummer's ſweets at large,
At home I'll wait the live-long day,
And tend at home our infant charge.
When prompted by a mother's care
Thy warmth ſhall form th' impriſon'd young,
With thee the taſk I'll fondly ſhare,
Or chear thy labours with my ſong."

He ceas'd his ſong. The melting dame
With tender pity heard his ſtrain;
She felt, ſhe own'd a mutual flame,
And haſten'd to relieve his pain.
He led her to the nuptial bow'r,
And neſtled cloſely to her ſide,
The happieſt bridegroom in that hour,
And ſhe the moſt enamour'd bride.

Next morn he wak'd her with a ſong.—
"Ariſe! behold the new-born day!
The lark his mattin peal has rung;
Ariſe, my love, and come away!"

Together thro' the fields they ſtray'd,
And to the verdant riv'lets ſide,
Renew'd their vows, and hopp'd and play'd,
With honeſt joy and decent pride.

But, O! my muſe with pain relates
The mournful ſequel of my tale;
Sent by an order of the fates,
A gunner met them in the vale.

Alarm'd, the lover cry'd, "My dear,
Haſte, haſte away; from danger fly!
Here, gunner, turn thy vengeance, here!
O! ſpare my love, and let me die."

At him the gunner took his aim;
The aim he took was much too true;
O! had he choſe ſome other game,
Or ſhot as he had us'd to do *!

Divided pair! forgive the wrong.
While I with tears your fate rehearſe:
I'll join the widow's plaintive ſong,
And ſave the lover in my verſe.

We inſerted ſome Memoirs relating to Sir HANS SLOANE *in our* Magazine *for* Jan. *laſt, p.* 6, 7; *an Account of his Death, Funeral, Will and Codicils, p.* 43, 44, *and the Proceedings of his Executors and Truſtees, at their firſt Meeting, with the Liſt of their Names, in our* Magazine *for* February, *p.* 89. *And as we have here preſented our Readers with the* HEAD *of this celebrated Virtuoſo, neatly engraved, we thought fit on this Occaſion to give them, from the* London Daily Advertiſer, *the following Conſiderations on his Collection of Curioſities.*

THAT a treaſure like to this never was amaſſed together, is beyond a doubt: Nor can we imagine that ſuch an one ever can be compiled again; unleſs ſuch another almoſt miraculous combination of cauſes ſhould appear to give it origin; unleſs Providence again ſhould join together in one mortal being ſo much true knowledge and ſo great benevolence; ſuch talents and ſuch affluence of fortune; and ſhould again extend the life of him who was poſſeſſed of them, almoſt to the age of a patriarch.

We are not aware how much it is we owe to the memory of this excellent man. With the ſame view to publick good, under which he had his whole life been gathering theſe treaſures from all quarters of the world; he at the end of it provided they ſhould be kept together. Thoſe who knew the venerable deceaſed, know, that of all men he was the freeſt from ambition; all mildneſs and all meekneſs, he would rejoice when he ſaw his labours become uſeful, but no man ever knew him diſcloſe a ſpark of vanity about them. *The glory of God and the good of man*, were, as himſelf declares †, the motives of his getting them together; and the ſame motives influenced him, to contrive for their continuing together.

He has with this deſign alſo taken every precaution that human prudence could ſuggeſt, to ſecure them in their place: He has repeated his earneſtneſs that they ſhould be ſo preſerved, no leſs than five times in his laſt act; and he has taken the ſureſt method that it ſhould be ſo. He has veſted the truſt of them, in the hands of many of the beſt, as well as wiſeſt perſons in the kingdom; and, unſatisfied with addreſſing himſelf to their judgments, by the value of the treaſure he committed to their charge, he has adjured them by their conſciences and honour. He compliments them, and juſtly, with an influence from the ſame principles, to preſerve the whole together, on which he collected the ſeveral parts of it; and adds, *he doubts not but they will faithfully and conſcientiouſly diſcharge the truſt repoſed in them.* He repeats on ſubſequent occaſions, that this is *a ſincere truſt and confidence which he has repoſed in theſe honourable perſons*; and we need only read their names to know it will be ſacred. (See p. 89.)

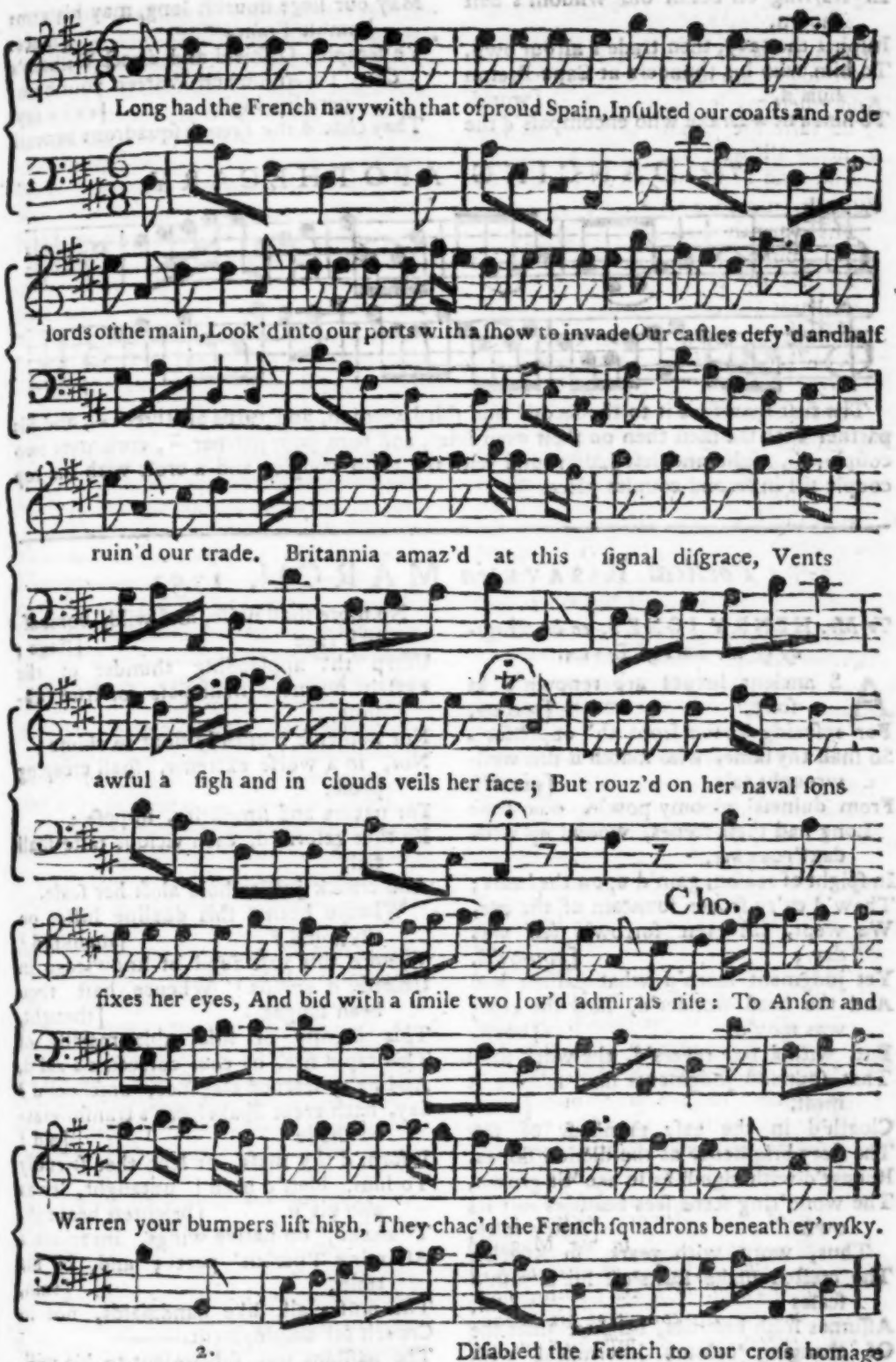
We are happy that perſons ſo equal to the truſt have not declined to accept it: More happy, that they have determined to undertake the honourable office ſtrictly and ſtrenuouſly; and we are moſt happy, that among ſo great a number, there is, and there is certain to continue, ſuch perfect unanimity.

ANSON

* *Never having killed any thing before or ſince.*

† *The words of his will.*

ANSON *and* WARREN. *A* SONG.



2.

O'erjoy'd they ſail'd forth and came up with the foe, [blow;
Determin'd like Britons to ſtrike a bold
Not heedful of order they in courage confide, [ſide.
The beſt line of battle's a thund'ring broad
Red ſmoak ſoon involving ſea, earth, air, confounds, [wounds;
'Tis all rage and tumult diſtraction and
Diſabled the French to our croſs homage pay, [the fam'd day.
And dragg'd home in triumph thus crown
Cho. To Anſon and Warren your bumpers lift high, [ev'ry ſky.
They chac'd the French ſquadrons beneath

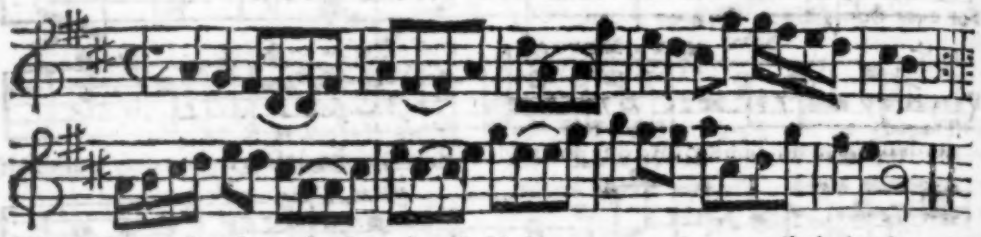
3.

So Ruſſel and Blake bid our ſea lion roar, [ſhoar.
Whoſe ſhadow appearing alarm'd ev'ry

In

In warring on ocean our wiſdom's beſt ſhown,
Inſpirit the navy, then trade's all our own.
To him who his thunders at Cape-Breton hurl'd, [world.
To him a new Drake who encompaſs'd the
May our liege flouriſh long, may his arms humble France [lance,
Ye ſeraphs, O ſhield and direct William's
Cho. To Anſon and Warren your bumpers lift high, [ev'ry ſky.
They chac'd the French ſquadrons beneath

The DANCING APOTHECARY.



The firſt man foot it to the ſecond and third woman, and turns all three ∴, and his partner with the men then on their own ſides, and turn your partner ∴, croſs over two couple ⁘, right and left half round with the third couple, and a croſs with the top couple till in ſecond couples places ⁘.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* MARCH, 1753.

To Mr. HENRY JONES, *on his Tragedy of the* Earl *of* ESSEX.

AS ancient heroes are renown'd in ſong, [wrong,
For reſcuing virtue from th' oppreſſor's
So ſhall thy fame, who ſnatch'd this well-wrought tale, [prevail.
From dulneſs' gloomy pow'r, o'er time
Long had theſe ſcenes, wound up with dext'rous art,
In ſpight of reaſon, gain'd upon the heart;
Thaw'd ev'ry frozen fountain of the eye,
We wept, till even ſorrow's ſelf was dry; [approv'd,
Yet judgment ſcorn'd what paſſion had
And the head wonder'd, how the heart was mov'd. [boaſt,
But, with a fate revers'd, the work ſhall
That ſoundeſt judgments ſhall admire it moſt. [lines,
Cloath'd in the eaſy grandeur of thy
The ſtory brightens, as the diction ſhines.
Renew'd with vigour as in age 'tis grown,
The wond'ring ſcene ſees beauties not its own. [ſultry vales,
Thus, worn with years, in Africk's
The creſted ſnake ſhifts off his tarniſh'd ſcales; [old,
Aſſumes freſh beauties, brighter than the
Of changing colours intermix'd with gold: [ray,
Reburniſh'd, baſks beneath the ſcorching
Shines with new glories in the face of day, [tongue,
Darts fiercer lightning from his brandiſh'd
Rolls more ſublime, and ſeems, at leaſt, more young.
No more ſhall noiſe, and wild, bombaſtick rage [ſtage;
Uſurp th' applauding thunder of the
Fuſtain no more ſhall paſs for true ſublime,
Nor nonſenſe muſically float in rhime;
Nor, in a worſe extreme, ſhall creeping proſe,
For nature and ſimplicity, impoſe:
By thee reform'd, each vicious taſte ſhall fail,
And critick juſtice hold aloft her ſcale.
Whence beams this dazling luſtre on thy mind? [mankind?
Whence this vaſt fund of knowledge in
Unletter'd genius! Whence haſt thou been taught [thought,
This dignity of ſtile, this majeſty of
This rapid fire, by cool correctneſs rul'd,
And ev'ry learned elegance, unſchool'd?
Say, hath great Shakeſpear's tranſmigrated ſhade [aid?
Inform'd thy maſs, or lent thee friendly
To him, bleſs'd bard! untaught, 'twas alſo giv'n, [brighteſt heaven*,
T' aſcend, on native wings, invention's
Aſſuming Phœbus' port; and, in his train, [vain,
The muſes all, like handmaids, not in
Crouch for employment.——
The paſſions too, ſubſervient to his will,
Attentive wait on his ſuperior ſkill;
At the command of his inchanting art,
Unlock the burſting flood-gates of the heart, [down
And in the rapid, headlong ſtream, bear
The vanquiſh'd ſoul, and make it all his own.

Happy

* *Alluding to the Prologue to* Henry V.

Happy the clime, diſtinguiſh'd be the age, [ſtage ;
When genius ſhoots ſpontaneous for the
Not too luxuriant, nor too trimly neat,
But, in looſe wildneſs, negligently great.
O may the gen'rous plants, ſo wond'rous rare, [care ;
Ne'er want the tender hand of foſt'ring
But, like Apollo's fav'rite tree, be ſeen,
For ever flouriſhing, for ever green.

M'NAMARA MORGAN.

PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE to the new Tragedy of the *Earl* of ESSEX, by Mr. HENRY JONES, lately acted with Applauſe at the Theatre Royal in *Covent-Garden*. (*See p.* 121.)

PROLOGUE. Spoken by Mr. BARRY.

OUR deſp'rate bard a bold excurſion tries,
Tho' danger damp'd his wing, he dar'd to riſe : [ſpring ;
From hope, high rais'd, all glorious actions
'Tis hence that heroes conquer, poets ſing.
Even he may feel the ſoul exalting fire,
Fame prompts the humbleſt boſom to aſpire.
Without a guide this raſh attempt he made,
Without a clue from art, or learning's aid.
He takes a theme where tend'reſt paſſions glow,
A theme, your grandſires felt with pleaſing woe.
Essex' ſad tale he ſtrives to cloath anew,
And hopes to place it in a ſtronger view.
Poets, like painters, may, by equal law,
The labour'd piece from different maſters draw:
Perhaps improve the plan, add fire and grace,
And ſtrike th' impaſſion'd ſoul through all the face.
How far our author has ſecur'd a claim
To this exalted palm, this wiſh'd for fame,
Your generous ſentiments will ſoon declare :
Humanity is ever prone to ſpare.
'Twere baſeneſs then your candour to diſtruſt ;
A BRITISH *audience will, at leaſt, be juſt.*
A flattering truth he fearful muſt confeſs,
His ſanguine friends made promiſe of ſucceſs ;
But that, he fears, their ardent wiſhes wrought,
Since partial favour ſeldom ſees a fault.
Then bear, like patient friends, this firſt eſſay,
His next ſhall thank you in a nobler way.

EPILOGUE. By an unknown Hand. Spoken by Mrs. CIBBER.

NEWS! News! good folks, rare news, and you ſhall know it—
I've got intelligence about our poet!
Who do you think he is?—You'll never gueſs;
An IRISH BRICKLAYER, *neither more or leſs.*
And now the ſecret's out, you cannot wonder,
That in commencing bard he made a blunder.
Has he not left the better for the worſe,
In quitting ſolid brick for empty verſe?
Can he believe th' example of Old Ben,
Who chang'd (like him) the trowel for the pen,
Will in his favour move your critick bowels?
You rather wiſh, moſt poets pens were trowels.
Our man is honeſt, ſenſible, and plain,
Nor has the poet made him pert, or vain :
No beau, no courtier, nor conceited youth ;
But then ſo rude, he always ſpeaks the truth :
I told him he muſt flatter, learn addreſs,
And gain the heart of ſome rich patroneſs :
'Tis ſhe, ſaid I, your labours will reward,
If you but join the bricklay'r with the bard ;
As thus—Should ſhe be old and worſe for wear,
You muſt new caſe her, front *her and* repair;
If crack'd in fame, as ſcarce to bear a touch,
You cannot uſe your trowel *then too much ;*
In ſhort, whate'er her morals, age or ſtation,
Plaiſter *and* white-waſh *in your dedication.*
Thus I adviſ'd—but he deteſts the plan :
What can be done with ſuch a ſimple man?
A poet's nothing worth and nought availing,
Unleſs he'll furniſh, where there is a failing.
Authors in theſe good times are made and us'd,
To grant thoſe favours nature has refus'd.
If he won't fib, what bounty can he crave?
We pay for what we want, not what we have.—
Nay tho' of every bleſſing *we have ſtore,*
Our ſex will always wiſh—a little more.—
If he'll not bend his heart to this his duty,
And ſell (to who will buy) wit, honour, beauty ;
The bricklay'r ſtill for him the proper trade is,
Too rough to deal with gentlemen and ladies—
In ſhort—they'll all avoid him and neglect him,
Unleſs that you his patrons *will protect him.*

PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE to the new Tragedy of the BROTHERS, now acting with Applauſe at the Theatre-Royal in *Drury-Lane*. (See p. 99.)

PROLOGUE. Written by Mr. DODSLEY, and ſpoken by Mr. HAVARD.

THE tragick muſe, revolving many a page
Of time's long records drawn from every age,
Forms not her plans on low or trivial deeds,
But marks the ſtriking!—When ſome heroe bleeds
To ſave his country, then her powers inſpire,
And ſouls congenial catch the patriot fire.—
When bold oppreſſion grinds a ſuffering land ;
When the keen dagger gleams in murder's hand ;
When black conſpiracy infects the throng ;
Or fell revenge ſits brooding o'er his wrong ;
Then walks ſhe forth in terror ; at her frown
Guilt ſhrinks appall'd, tho' ſeated on a throne.

March, 1753.

But the rack'd ſoul when dark ſuſpicions rend,
When brethers hate, and ſons with ſires contend;
When claſhing intereſts war eternal wage;
And love, the tendereſt paſſion, turns to rage;
Then grief on every viſage ſtands impreſt,
And pity throbs in every feeling breaſt:
Hope, fear, and indignation riſe by turns,
And the ſtrong ſcene with various paſſion burns. [flows;
Such is our tale.—Nor bluſh if tears ſhould
They're virtue's tribute paid to human woe.
Such drops mow luſtre to bright eyes impart;
The ſilent witneſs of a tender heart:
Such drops adorn the nobleſt hero's cheek,
And paint his worth, in ſtrokes that more than ſpeak:
Not he who cannot weep, but he who can,
Shews the great ſoul, and proves himſelf a man.
Yet do not idly grieve at others pain,
Nor let the tears of nature fall in vain:
Watch the cloſe crimes from whence their ills have grown, [own.
And from their frailties learn to mend your

An Hiſtorical EPILOGUE. By the AUTHOR.

AN EPILOGUE, *tho' cuſtom, i: your right,*
But ne'er perhaps was needful *till this night.*
To night the virtuous falls, the guilty ſpies,
Guilt's dreadful cloſe our narrow ſcene denies.
In hiſtory's authentick record read
What ample vengeance glutts Demetrius' *ſhade:* [told,
Vengeance ſo great, that when his tale is
With pity ſome, even Perſeus *may behold.*
Perſeus *ſurviv'd, indeed, and fill'd the throne,*
But ceaſeleſs cares in conqueſt made him groan.
Nor reign'd he long; from Rome *ſwift thunder flew,* [threw:
And headlong from his throne the tyrant
Thrown headlong down, by Rome *in triumph led,*
For this night's deed, his perjur'd boſom bled.
His brother's ghoſt each moment made him ſtart,
And all his father's anguiſh rent his heart.
When rob'd in black his children round him hung,
And their rais'd arms in early ſorrow wrung;
The younger ſmil'd, unconſcious of their woe;
At which thy tears, O Rome! *began to flow,* [ſad,
So ſad the ſcene: What then muſt Perſeus
To ſee Jove's *race attend the victor's wheel:*
To ſee the ſlaves of his worſt foe encreaſe,
From ſuch a ſource!—An emperor's embrace:
He ſicken'd ſoon to death, and, what is worſe,
He well deſerv'd, *and felt the coward's curſe:*
Unpity'd, ſcorn'd, inſulted his laſt hour,
Far, far from home, and in a vaſſal's power.
His pale cheek reſted on his ſhameful chain,
No friend to mourn, no flatterer to feign.
No ſuit retards, no comfort ſoothes his doom,
And not one tear bedews a monarch's tomb.
Nor ends it thus—dire vengeance to compleat,
His ancient empire falling, ſhares his fate.
His throne forgot! His weeping country chain'd!
And nations aſk—Where Alexander *reign'd.*
As publick woes a prince's crimes purſue,
So, publick bleſſings are his virtue's due.
Shout, Britons, *ſhout!—Auſpicious fortune bleſs!*
*And cry, long live—*OUR title to ſucceſs!

A humorous EPISTLE *of a facetious Young* Lady *be-rhymed.*

To Mrs. E.

MY knowledge of your temper, and
That you will be at my command,
Induces me, dear Ma'm, to crave
For once you'd be my humble ſlave:
To Mr. M—ton then apply,
To you he nothing can deny;
Beg him to pardon my offence,
Th' effect of female innocence.
As I his friendſhip highly prize,
I'll on my knees, and never riſe
Until forgiveneſs I obtain,
And be eſteem'd his friend again.
No other man in all the world,
Though I were kick'd, and toſs'd, or hurl'd
From hence to the antipodes,
Shou'd ever bring me on my knees
To aſk forgiveneſs of thoſe crimes,
I might commit a thouſand times:
But this to him I'll freely do,
Whene'er he orders it by you.
Madam, I from your houſe to-day,
With great regret, have ſtaid away,
'Cauſe your preceptor I'll not ſee
Until he's reconcil'd to me,
Which by your means he ſoon may be:
This is the very great deſire
Of pretty, ſmiling, Nancy Spier.
P. S. This letter, Ma'm, he need not ſee
But if he ſhou'd, tell him from me;
I hope thoſe faults he ſhall detect,
He'll very candidly correct.

C. MORTON.

HOLT SCHOOL *in* NORFOLK, Thurſday, February 26, 1753.

J. H. *to the Head-Scholar* J. B.

Officium noſtrum erga DEUM.
Our *duty* towards GOD.

NUNC tu, mi *Burrelle*, audi! te namq; docebo, [lendus.
Et paucis, quâ animus tibi ſit ratione co-
Imprimis, *unum* eſſe DEUM meditare frequenter, [omnipotentem,
Immenſum, æternum, ſummum, optimum,

Qui

Qui cælum, et toto fulgentia *ſidera* cœlo,
Cæteraq; aut oculis *apta*, aut *non apta* videri,
Ex *nihilo*, nutu ſolo, ſine tempore fecit;
Factaq; perpetuo ſtudio ſervatq; regitq;
Hunc venerare, time, cole, lauda, at ſæpe precare,
Nocte dieq; oritur quum ſol, quumq; occidit, et quum
Æquali ſpatio metâ disjunctus utrâq; eſt:
Nam prima eſt *virtus*, prima eſt *ſapientia*, agnoſcere, amare,
Regem
Cœlicolum PATREM, per CHRISTUM,
Sinceroq; animo, laudare, timere, precari.
Hoc ſine *virtutes* alias nihil eſſe putato:
Hoc verò ſolum penè eſt ſatis. Ergo teneto
Corde ac mente DEUM ſæpe, et ſæpe ore vocato:
Hæc ad virtutes alias eſt *janua*; quippe
Divino nequeunt prorſus ſine numine haberi
Virtutes aliæ, et nequeunt *vitia* ipſa caveri.

Imitated in ENGLISH HEROICKS.

By the ſaid J. B.

YOUNG *Burrel*, hear me! While advice I give [to live.
How, in the *way two'rds bliſs* you ought
Know firſt, that there's but one Almighty GOD,
Immenſe, eternal, by whoſe powerful nod
All things were made both human and divine, [ſhine
Seen or unſeen; yon *heav'n*, and orbs that
Therein, *ſun*, *moon*, and *ſtars*; this *earth*, and all
That *lives or moves* on earth's ſelf-poiſed ball;
And all from *nothing*: Who, with equal eaſe,
Still rules and governs *thoſe* as well as *theſe*.
Him fear, him rev'rence, worſhip and obey, [pray;
To him for *grace* and *faith* devoutly
Both morn and evening, and at midſt of day:
Virtue and *wiſdom* will in this appear,
If GOD, through CHRIST, you call on, and revere,
Praiſe, thank, and honour, and ſincerely fear.
Without this, reckon other *virtues* ſmall;
But, *piety* once got, you've almoſt all.
Therefore let GOD be always in your mind,
To him let pray'r, and praiſe, with thanks be join'd.
This is the *path to heav'n*, for none can gain
Virtue without it, nor from vice abſtain,
Unleſs they help from GOD by *prayer* obtain.

N. B. *See the advertiſement of* THE GRAMMARIAN'S GEOGRAPHY *and* ASTRONOMY, *&c. on the blue cover of this Magazine.*

COLIN *and* PHOEBE. *A* NEW SONG.

1.

WHERE the jeſſamin ſweetens the bower,
And cowſlips adorn the gay green,
And the roſes refreſh'd by the ſhower
Contribute to brighten the ſcene,
In a cottage retirement there lives
Young Colin and Phœbe the fair,
The bleſſings each other receives,
In mutual enjoyment they ſhare.
And the lads and the laſſes that dwell on the plain [ſwain,
Sing in praiſe of fair Phœbe, and Colin her

2.

The ſweets of contentment ſupply
The ſplendor and grandeur of pride;
No wants can the ſhepherd annoy,
While bleſt with his beautiful bride.
He wiſhes no greater delight
Than to tend on the lambkins by day,
And return to his Phœbe at night,
His innocent toil to repay.
And the lads tell the laſſes, in hopes to prevail, [the vale.
They're as conſtant as Colin who lives in

3.

If her lover delighted appears,
The fair one partakes of his bliſs;
If dejected, ſhe ſooths all his cares,
And heals all the pain with a kiſs:
She deſpiſes the artful deceit
That is practis'd in city and court,
And thinks happineſs no where compleat
But where ſhepherds and nymphs do reſort. [in deſpair,
And the lads tell the laſſes they die
Unleſs they are kind as Phœbe the fair.

4.

Ye ſwains who're accuſtom'd to rove,
And each innocent fair one betray;
No longer be faithleſs in love
The dictates of honour obey;
Ye nymphs who with beauty are bleſt,
With virtue improve ev'ry grace,
For the charms of the mind, when poſſeſt,
Will dignify thoſe of the face.
And ye lads and ye laſſes, whom Hymen has join'd,
Like Colin be conſtant, like Phœbe be kind.

G. ROLLOS.

To the Author of the EARL *of* ESSEX.

TO rouze the indolent! to wake the brave!
To reſcue glory from the dreary grave!
To ſhew the ſtrange viciſſitudes of fate;
And trace the actions of the good and great:
To tune the ſtrings that harmonize the whole, [ſoul:
And paint the paſſions of the human
To touch the mind with ſympathetick woe;
And bid the ſpark of emulation glow;

To ſtamp bright virtue's image on the heart; [art!
For this!—the gods ordain'd the tragick
For theſe great ends, by blooming fancy fir'd,
By ſcience prompted, and by heav'n inſpir'd,
To art and nature's topmoſt height to ſoar,
Aroſe the bards, in ages now no more!
Then merit flouriſh'd, poets then were bold,
'Protected by the Boyles and Cheſterfields of old.'
But now, alas! in our degenerate time,
When moſt deem poetry the knack of rhyme;
When ſenſe and learning meet with ſmall reſpect, [leſt:
And what their fires ador'd their ſons neg-
When party int'reſts govern works of wit;
And courts and theatres alike ſubmit;
Vent'rous is he who thinks to pleaſe the age, [ſtage;
And builds his hope on the precarious
Who dares the hatred merit's ſure to gain,
The din of fools, and envy of the vain.
This thou haſt done! the palm admits thy claim!
On Eſſex's, eſtabliſh'd ſtands thy fame.
Hail matchleſs bard!—enraptur'd Jones, we ſee
The hero loſt by Banks, retriev'd by thee!
With knowledge fraught, imbib'd from Greece and Rome,
Profoundly vers'd in each recorded tome;
In ev'ry ancient, ev'ry modern read,
With loads of lumber treaſur'd in his head;
The pedant launces in purſuit of fame,
And thinks the ſcholiaſt and the bard the ſame;
But ſoon his dream-like flatt'ring viſion flies,
His audience cenſure, and the wits deſpiſe;
Hence oft' we find in ſome o'er-labour'd tale
The ſcholar pleaſe us, but the poet fail.
True genius only builds an author's name;
This lifts him to the pinacle of fame.
The enliv'ning warmth, the all creative glow,
Learning may aid, but nature muſt beſtow;
This fires the ſoul, th' ideas to refine,
And ſinks the man in ſomething more divine;
This ſtill irradiates, tho' untaught the mind,
Directs the ſenſe, and paints the thought deſign'd. [beams
Thus while reſplendent Phœbus darts his
O'er verdant meadows, groves and lucid ſtreams, [eyes,
The rural proſpect tempts the admiring
And, void of art, a thouſand beauties riſe.
Stanhope! thou patron of th' inſtructive train! [again;
Thro' whoſe indulgence Eſſex lives
How doſt thou vary from the pompous croud [not proud;
Tho' wiſe, yet modeſt; and tho' great,
Thee, heav'n created with all virtues bright, [polite;
With ſenſe well poliſh'd, and with wit
Taught thee for Britain to direct thy aim,
And with the poet's, fan the patriot's flame;
To bid each ſcience, ev'ry art increaſe,
The bliſsful fruits of liberty and peace.
Av'rice too oft' o'er wealth aſſerts its force, [courſe;
Subjects its pow'r, and bars its deſtin'd
Deſpis'd by thee! thy gen'rous boſom knows
Th' eſſential good which affluence beſtows:
Did e'er intrinſic worth its fate deplore?
Thy heart was touch'd, and merit droop'd no more. [choice:
Be others niggards; thine's a happier
Thy godlike deeds confirm the patriot's voice.
What's all the gaudy pageantry of ſtate?
Can tinſel grandeur form a mortal great?
No,—tho' th' external glare attracts our eyes, [guiſe.
Oft' meaneſs lurks beneath the fair diſ-
Oh, Cheſterfield! how bright thy virtue's ray! [decay:
That! that! ſhall ſhine, when titles ſhall
But ſtop, fond muſe! the bard 'tis thine to ſing;
The patron ſoars above thy lowly wing.

To the Rev. Dr. YOUNG, *on his excellent Tragedy, called The* Brothers.

LONG honour'd bard! great Neſtor of the ſtage! [fire,
Retaining ſtill thy genius, ſtrength, and
By time corrected, and improv'd by age:
This laſt great work our children ſhall admire:
This, this compleats thy pyramid of fame,
And with immortal bards enrols thy laſting name.

Hearing Miſs DAVIES *(nine Years of Age) practiſing on the Harpſichord, and German-Flute, againſt her Benefit.*

THE Roman fair (her father fix'd in chains) [ſuſtains:
From her own breaſt his waſting frame
The ſon of Croeſus, trembling for his fire,
Burſts into ſpeech, and ſaves him from the fire.
With equal piety this infant maid,
Calls forth her genius, in a * parent's aid; [delight,
When rapt'rous ſounds the liſt'ning ſenſe
As flow'rs that ſpring forth early, charm the ſight.

O

* *A ſickly mother, &c.*

O wondrous talent, in a child ſo young;
A theme may claim ſome kindred ſeraph's tongue!

An EPILOGUE *deſigned by Mr.* FOOTE, *for the Tragedy of the Earl of* ESSEX.

[*Spoken as to the author at his entrance.*]

WELL! well! I'll do your buſineſs, honeſt friend; [mend.
'Tis your firſt piece, in time perhaps you'll

[*Comes forward.*]

Ladies and gentlemen,
The author by me preſents a petition,
Which he begs may be read with your gracious permiſſion. [not now true)
It ſets forth, that in Dublin (I know
He pull'd down old houſes, and built them up new; [the year)
That on April the firſt, (he forgetteth
Of the day of the month he is certain and clear; [hod,
As he temper'd his mortar and handled his
There pop'd in his head a new fancy and odd; [writing a play;
'Twas, that building an houſe was like
That both works were created the very ſame way; [folks in;
That the portal was prologue to ſhew the
That the hall and the entry open'd the ſcene; [throughout,
That the plan was the ſtairs, to lead you
By an intricate, puzzling, yet uniform route; [be laid,
That the plot muſt as deep as the cellar
Be as ſtout as ſtrong beer and tranſparent as mead; [as theſe,
That cloſets and cupboards, and ſuch things
Were incidents proper to fill up the piece;
And that ſtucco and pointing were, in the laſt place, [grace;
The language and ſentiment, ſpirit and
That the trowel and mortar were of ſingular uſe, [muſe.
To plaiſter ſome patron, to favour the
Fraught with leſſons like theſe our poet began; [like ye his plan?
What d'ye think of his houſe? and how
The building, 'tis true, is but Gothick and rude, [good;
But yet, for all that, the materials are
And who knows, when your bounty has poliſh'd his lay, [vius one day;
But this bricklayer may prove a Vitru-
Come, 'tis worth the experiment—favour his play.
Full five ſtories high he has mounted his hopes, [ropes;
But criticks take care,—he's on a ladder of
Should ye cut but one cord, you'll cruſh all his bones; [end of poor Jones.
Adieu bricklayer and bard,—there's an

A DIALOGUE *between the Rt. Hon.* H——P—— *and Madam* Popularity. *In Imitation of* Horace, *Book* III. *Od.* IX.

H——P——.

1. WHILST I was pleaſing in your eyes,
And you was conſtant, chaſte, and wiſe;
E're yet you had your favours granted
To ev'ry knave, or fool, who canted,
In peaceful joy I paſs'd each hour,
Nor envy'd Walpole's wealth and pow'r.

Madam Popularity.

2. Whilſt I poſſeſs'd your love alone,
My heart and voice were all your own;
But on my ſoul, 'twoud vex a ſaint,
When I've moſt reaſon for complaint,
To hear you thus begin to ſcold:
Think on Britannia proud and old!
To her your warmeſt vows are plighted,
For her I ev'ry day am ſlighted:
Are not her intereſts all your theme?
Your daily labour, nightly dream?

H—— P——.

3. My juſt regard I can't deny
For her, and her proſperity;
Nor am aſham'd it is ſo great,
That I, to reſcue her from debt,
From foreign wars, and civil ſtrife,
4. Wou'd freely ſacrifice my life.

Madam Popularity.

Her welfare always is preferr'd,
And my neglected voice unheard:
Examples numerous I cou'd mention;
A peace—bad as the old convention;
Money reduc'd to three per cent,
No pity on the poor, who lent;
Armies, that muſt for ever ſtand,
And ſtill three ſhillings laid on land.

H—— P——.

5. Suppoſe now, Madam, I was willing
For once to bate this grievous ſhilling,
To humour you—I know 'tis wrong—
But you have ſuch a curſed tongue.

Madam Popularity.

6. Why then, though rough as winds, and ſeas,
You ſcorn all little arts to pleaſe,
Yet thou'rt honeſt, faith, and I
7. With thee alone will live and die.

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1. Donec gratus eram tibi,
Nec quiſquam potior, &c.
2. Donec non aliâ magis
Arſiſti, &c.
3. Me nunc Threſſa Chloe regit, &c.
4. Pro qua non metuam emori, &c.
5. Quid ſi priſca redit Venus! &c.
6. ——————————improbo
Iracundior Adriâ,
7. Tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens.

A further ACCOUNT *of the Affair of* ELIZABETH CANNING.

SINCE the trial and condemnation of Mary Squires, the gypſy-woman, for the robbery committed on Elizabeth Canning, of which we have already given an account, p. 127, people have been ſtrangely perplexed and divided in their opinions concerning the guilt or innocence of the condemned perſon. What led them into the opinion of the latter, is mentioned by the Inſpector, in his papers of the 9th and 14th of this month. He ſays, he was told there were affidavits in the hands of Mr. Ford, and afterwards of the lord-mayor, proving that Squires was at Abbotſbury in Dorſetſhire, at the time when the robbery was ſaid to have been committed: That Virtue Hall had declared before the lord-mayor, that what ſhe had ſworn againſt Mary Squires was falſe; that this woman was not in Wells's houſe on the day when the robbery was ſaid to be committed, nor for ſome weeks after; that no ſuch robbery ever was committed there at all, and that E. Canning never was in the houſe until brought down to it by thoſe who carried on the proſecution: That two men of unexceptionable character, having come up from Abbotſbury on purpoſe, and having viſited Mary Squires in perſon, had ſworn, that they ſaw her at Abbotſbury on Jan. 1, and from that time to the 10th, and that ſhe is the identical Mary Squires mentioned in the affidavits and certificates ſent up before: That the lord-mayor had granted his warrant for apprehending E. Canning; and we are ſince told that four perſons are bound for her appearance in the penalty of 50l. each.

On the 20th was publiſhed a pamphlet, entitled, *A clear State of the Caſe of* Elizabeth Canning, *by* Henry Fielding, *Eſq*; of which the following is an abſtract.

In this pamphlet, the narrative of E. Canning's being ſeized in Moorfields, &c. is given, which may be ſeen in our account of the trial, p. 127. Next, the objections to the truth of it are placed in the ſtrongeſt light, and ſatisfactorily anſwered; and the improbability of her ſtory being falſe clearly ſhewn. That the girl, after the abſence of a month, returned in the dreadful condition, that has been publiſhed, is a known fact. A very fair preſumption follows, that ſhe was confined ſomewhere, and by ſome perſon; that ſhe was almoſt ſtarved to death; that ſhe was confined in a place whence it was difficult to make her eſcape; that, however, this eſcape was poſſible; and that at length ſhe actually made it. Now, why did this girl conceal the perſon who thus cruelly uſed her? It could not be a lover; for among all the cruelties, by which men have become infamous in their commerce with women, none of this kind can be produced. Again, what motive can be invented for her laying this heavy charge on thoſe who are innocent? Can it be believed that a young girl (hardly 18 years old, who hath the unanimous teſtimony of all who have known her from her infancy, to ſupport the character of a virtuous, modeſt, ſober, well-diſpoſed girl) would endeavour to take away the lives of an old woman, her ſon, and another man, as well as to ruin another woman, without any motive whatever? As to any motive of getting money, nothing can be more groundleſs and evidently falſe, than this ſuggeſtion. The ſubſcription was ſet on foot, long after the girl's return to her mother, by ſeveral well diſpoſed neighbours, and ſubſtantial tradeſmen, in order to bring a ſet of horrid villains to juſtice; which then appeared (as it hath ſince proved) to be a matter that would be attended with conſiderable expence. The firſt propoſer of a reward to the girl was a noble lord, who was preſent at the laſt examination of this matter in Bow-ſtreet. Again, as the girl can ſcarce be ſuppoſed wicked enough, ſhe certainly is not witty enough to invent ſuch a ſtory: She is a child in years, and yet more ſo in underſtanding, with all the marks of ſimplicity that ever were diſcovered in a human countenance. Another improbability of the falſhood of her ſtory ariſes from the manner in which this girl hath ſupported it. Before noblemen, and magiſtrates, and judges, perſons who muſt have inſpired a girl of this kind with the higheſt awe, ſhe went thro' her evidence without heſitation, confuſion, trembling, change of countenance, or other apparent emotion. As ſuch a behaviour could proceed only from the higheſt impudence, or moſt perfect innocence, ſo it ſeemed clearly to ariſe from the latter, being accompanied with ſuch a ſhew of decency, modeſty, and ſimplicity, that, if theſe were all affected (which thoſe who diſbelieve her muſt ſuppoſe) it muſt have required not only the higheſt art, but the longeſt practice and habit, to bring it to ſuch a degree of perfection. Another improbability is, that this girl ſhould fix on a place ſo far from home, and where it doth not appear ſhe had ever been before. In this point, her evidence ſtands confirmed by the declaration of Wells herſelf. It is true indeed, that as to her being confined there, Wells utterly denies it: But ſhe as poſitively affirms,

affirms, that Canning was never there at any other time, nor in any other manner. Hence ariſes an utter impoſſibility of the falſhood of her ſtory; for unleſs this poor girl had been well acquainted with the houſe, the hayloft, the pitcher, &c. how was it poſſible that ſhe ſhould deſcribe them all ſo very exactly as ſhe did, at her return to her mother's, in the preſence of ſuch numbers of people? Nay, ſhe deſcribed likewiſe the proſpect that appeared from the hayloft with ſuch exactneſs, as required a long time to furniſh her with the particulars. Another improbability is, that ſhe ſhould charge the gypſy woman, when ſhe muſt have known that woman could prove an *alibi* [her being elſewhere] and not Suſannah Wells, who could have no ſuch proof.

But the point of evidence, which was the principal foundation of that credit which the author of the State of the Caſe gave to this extraordinary ſtory, is, the agreement, in ſo many particular circumſtances, between the evidence of Eliz. Canning, and Virtue Hall. (See p. 127, &c.) That Virtue Hall had never ſeen or heard the evidence of Eliz. Canning at the time when ſhe made her own information, is a fact. And even ſince her apoſtaſy ſhe does not pretend to ſay that Canning and ſhe laid this ſtory together; but imputes her evidence to her being bullied and threatened into it; which, to the knowledge of many, is a moſt impudent falſhood: And, ſecondly, aſcribes her agreeing with E. Canning to having heard her deliver her evidence; which, beſides being impoſſible, can be proved to be another notorious falſhood by a great number of witneſſes of indiſputable credit.

I have this very afternoon (Sunday the 18th inſt.) adds the author of the State of the Caſe, read over a great number of affidavits corroborating the whole evidence of Canning, and contradicting the *alibi* defence of the gypſy woman. Theſe affidavits are by unqueſtionable witneſſes, and ſworn before three worthy juſtices of the county of Middleſex, who live in the neighbourdood of Enfield-Waſh.

Upon the whole: This caſe, whether it be conſidered in a private or in a publick light, deſerves to be ſcrutinized to the bottom: And that can be only done by the government's authorizing ſome very capable and very indifferent perſons to examine into it, and particularly into the *alibi* defence of Mary Squires the gypſy woman. On the one ſide, here is the life of a ſubject at ſtake, who, if her defence is true, is innocent; and a young girl guilty of the blackeſt, moſt premeditated, and moſt audacious perjury, levelled againſt the lives of ſeveral innocent perſons. On the other ſide, if the evidence of E. Canning is true, and perjury ſhould, nevertheleſs, prevail againſt her, an innocent young creature, who hath ſuffered the moſt cruel and unheard of injuries, is in danger of being rewarded for them by ruin and infamy; and what muſt extremely aggravate her caſe, and will diſtinguiſh her miſery from that of all other wretches upon earth, is, that ſhe will owe all this ruin and infamy to this ſtrange circumſtance, that her ſufferings have been beyond what human nature is ſuppoſed capable of bearing; whilſt robbery, cruelty, and the moſt impudent of all perjuries, will eſcape with impunity and triumph; and therefore will ſo eſcape, becauſe the barbarity of the guilty parties hath riſen to ſuch a pitch of wanton and untempted inhumanity, beyond all poſſibility of belief.

As to my own conduct in this affair, I know it to be highly juſtifiable before God and before man. I frankly own, I thought it entitled me to the very reverſe of cenſure. The truth is, the ſame motive prevailed with me then, which principally urged me to take up my pen at this time, a deſire to protect innocence, and to detect guilt; and the delight in ſo doing was the only reward I ever expected, ſo help me God. And I have the ſatisfaction to be aſſured, that thoſe who know me beſt, will moſt believe me. In ſolemn truth, the only error I can ever be charged with in this caſe is an error in ſagacity. If E. Canning be guilty of a falſe accuſation, I own, ſhe hath been capable of impoſing on me: But I have the comfort to think the ſame impoſition hath paſſed not only on two juries, but likewiſe on one of the beſt judges that ever ſat on the bench of juſtice, and on two other very able judges, who were preſent at the trial.

I do not, for my own part, pretend to infallibility; tho' I can at the ſame time with truth declare, that I have never ſpared any pains in endeavouring to detect falſhood and perjury; and have had ſome very notable ſucceſs that way. In this caſe, however, one of the moſt ſimple girls I ever ſaw, if ſhe be a wicked one, hath been too hard for me. Suppoſing her to be ſuch, ſhe hath indeed moſt groſsly deceived me, for I remain ſtill in the ſame error: And I appeal in the moſt ſolemn manner to the Almighty, for the truth of what I now aſſert, I am at this very time (on this 15th day of March, 1753) as firmly perſuaded, as I am of any fact in this world, the truth of which depends ſolely on the evidence of others, that

that Mary Squires is *guilty* of the robbery and cruelty of which ſhe ſtands convicted; that the *alibi* defence is not only a falſe one, but a falſhood very eaſy to be practiſed on all occaſions where there are gangs of people, as gypſies, &c. That very foul and unjuſtifiable practices have been uſed in this whole affair ſince the trial; and, that E. Canning is a poor, honeſt, innocent, ſimple girl, and the moſt unhappy and moſt injured of all human beings. It is this perſuaſion alone, which occaſioned me to give the publick this trouble: For, as to myſelf, I am, in my own opinion, as little concerned in the event of this whole matter, as any other man whatever.

Virtue *vindicated from* BRUTUS's *Slander of it.*

SOMETIME ſince the Cambridge Journal told us, that the honourable members for that univerſity, had given 60 guineas to four bachelors of arts, that ſhall compoſe the beſt exerciſes on two ſubjects there named; the firſt of which ſubjects was an enquiry into the life and philoſophy of M. Brutus, particularly with reſpect to that reproach thrown on virtue, in the words which he is ſaid to have pronounced juſt before he killed himſelf; which were theſe, "Poor virtue! I always took thee for ſomething real, and I find thee but a name, for thou art fortune's ſlave."

This opprobrious ſpeech, ſo contrary to the philoſophy and genius of the ſpeaker, is either forged and fathered upon him, or was the ſuggeſtion of a diſordered, troubled mind, on the dark ſtate of his own and publick affairs at that time: The Roman writers ſcarce ſuffered a great man to make his exit without intereſting heaven in his death; and the belief of omens and prodigies made a material part of that philoſophy which Brutus had embraced; accordingly we are told, his evil genius came firſt to aſſure him he would meet him in the field of Philippi, and then appeared again juſt before the battle to let him know he was as good as his word; This might caſt a damp on his ſpirit; but tho' this was an abſurd doctrine held by the Stoicks, their notions of virtue were exalted and ſublime; by this principle, they never acted upon mean and ſelfiſh motives, but made the good of their country the object of their aim; for by virtue the Romans meant the good of their republick; and to the long and general prevalence of this notion, was owing that heroiſm which we meet with ſo often among that people, and to it muſt be attributed the grandeur, extent and duration of their empire: But when their conqueſts had introduced riches and luxury, then the narrow opinions of epicuriſm, adapted to that ſtate of things, began to take place of the generous ones of ſtoiciſm, till every thing at laſt became venal: Even Atticus, who was rich, generous and a lover of his country, yet by the ſelfiſh principles of his philoſophy, would not diſturb his own private peace to ſecure that of his country, in which yet his own was involved. Thus by the failure of this principle of virtue, the good of the publick was conſulted but by a few; and one of theſe few M. Brutus was, by philoſophy, by principle and by blood, being deſcended from that L. Junius Brutus, who expelled Tarquin and his ſon for their tyranny, and a rape committed on a Roman lady. The image of this anceſtor, which he had always before his eyes, the ſtudy of the ſtoical diſcipline under Cato, and the high notions he had conceived of virtue from both, made him liſt himſelf on Pompey's ſide againſt Cæſar, the invader of the laws of his country: Yet Brutus could not but ſee that the odds, both for number and power, were all his life againſt him and virtue, or that virtue was ſubject to fortune: He might ſee this long before in his friend Cicero's baniſhment, in Pompey's defeat, and Cæſar's triumphs; he ſaw it plainly in the caſe of his uncle Cato, who was driven to the like neceſſity with himſelf to lay violent hands on himſelf, or ſee his country enſlaved. The bad ſtate of publick affairs might well make Brutus apprehend, that there were not virtuous men enough in power to ſave the ſtate; but why ſhould it give him an ill opinion of virtue? He had read what wonders had been wrought by it of old, and had experienced much from it; for was the virtue of Cicero nothing but a name, which detected and ſubdued the conſpiracy of Catiline, and for that time ſaved the commonwealth? And was his own act in killing the tyrant in the ſenate houſe, which made the ides of March ever memorable to all good men, no more than a nominal benefit? Or did the want of ſucceſs ever make him or Cicero think the worſe of that deed afterwards? Why then ſhould his own want of ſucceſs in the battle of Philippi make him cry out, that virtue was but a name? Nothing but deſpair and deſpondency could make him thus contradict himſelf, and condemn all the paſt actions of his life; and his own words, if his own, which he ſays diſparaging of virtue, may more properly be applied and turned upon himſelf; Poor Brutus! I took thee for a man, but find at laſt nothing manly in thee, for thou art a ſlave to fortune and given to change.

THE

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

THE following is as melancholy and affecting a relation of diſtreſs at ſea as perhaps was ever known. Capt. Nathaniel Pierce, of the Portſmouth brigantine, belonging to Mr. Robert Odorne, merchant, of Piſcataqua in New-England, left that port about Nov. 22, 1752, bound to Louiſbourg, with a cargo chiefly of lumber; the crew, beſides the commander, conſiſting of the following perſons, viz. Nathaniel Barns, mate; David Brown, William Langdon, Timothy Cotton, Longford a negroman, all reſidents of Piſcataqua, beſides William Williams of Liverpool; Thomas Chambers of ſome part of the North of England, and John Ollſon, a Dutchman; in all nine. They proceeded on their intended voyage with favourable winds, and made the coaſt of Cape-Breton, at about 10 leagues to the weſtward, on Dec. 1. There came that day a gale of wind eaſterly, with a ſtorm of ſnow, and exceeding cold. The crew being much fatigued with it, preſſed the captain to make the beſt of his way to the ſouthward, which was immediately done by a general conſent; the cargo which was on board being proper for the Weſt-India market. The wind on Dec. 2, was more moderate, and varied to the northward and weſtward, and continued not blowing over-hard until the 4th in the night, when a ſtorm aroſe at W. N. W. and they continued before the wind the remaining part of the night. The next day the ſtorm continuing, about 4 in the afternoon the pump was ſucked, but about 5 the crew found they had ſprung a leak, and required both pumps, which were ſet to work directly; but notwithſtanding all they could do, it continued gaining upon them; and about 8 in the evening they found the veſſel to be full of water, and pumping to be of no manner of ſervice. They had all this time no ſail ſet, excepting the foreſail, which they ſecured as ſoon as poſſible, and got the foreyard cloſe down, the veſſel then remaining to the mercy of the ſeas, and full of water. The crew had then no thoughts in this diſmal ſituation, but to ſecure what proviſion and water they could, and get ſome ſalt pork and beef from out of the ſteerage, and likewiſe two ſmall cheeſes. The meat they ſecured by making a hole, and then putting a rope thro' it, with which they tied it to the quarter-deck, which was the only part that remained out of the water. The negroman, Longford by name, and Cook, were both loſt that night. The ſecond day after this proved moderate, when they broke open the fore-caſtle, by which means two caſks of water, and a barrel and half of apples floated to the ſcuttle, which they got upon the quarter-deck, and there ſecured them. Dec. 9, about the duſk of the evening, in a very ſevere ſquall, the veſſel fell on her ſtarboard broadſide, when the crew all got in the beſt manner they could on the broadſide to windward, the ſea making a breach over them, and very cold. The ſquall continued half an hour, and then abated: In the ſquall William Langdon and John Ollſon were loſt; and on looking after what proviſion they had ſecured, found the water, apples and cheeſe all gone, and nothing but the pork and beef remaining, and the veſſel's upper deck broke up, not any thing remaining in it; from this time they had never a drop of water, but what the heavens at times afforded them, and no other ſuſtenance but the ſalt pork. Either the 12th or 13th David Brown proved delirious, often aſking for beer, cyder, and other liquors, and was in the night loſt. From this to the 15th they had ſome light ſhowers of hail, but could ſave but a ſmall quantity, which each as ſoon as they got it eagerly devoured, and gave them ſome ſmall relief. The 16th Nathaniel Barns, the mate, died upon the deck with hunger and cold, and was thrown into the ſea. The 17th the lumber that was between decks was chiefly waſhed away, and the remainder of the crew thought it beſt, if by any means they could, to cut away the main-maſt. There were carpenter's and other tools in the ſteerage, which was then full of water, and no poſſibility of getting them but by diving, which Capt. Pierce himſelf did, and recovered an iron crow and a carpenter's ax, by the help of which they cut away the main-maſt. The day after this, Timothy Cotton proved delirious, jumped overboard, and was drowned. Capt. Pierce, with the two remaining men, were now in the greateſt diſtreſs; and on the 19th Thomas Chambers and William Williams were both delirious, having frequently drank their

own urine. There was then a hard gale of wind, and the ſea broke very much over them, on which day the two laſt mentioned men were waſhed overboard. Capt. Pierce from this day, the 19th to the 24th, remained alone, expecting every hour to be his laſt, but was happily delivered by the Elizabeth, Capt. Martin, bound from Halifax in Nova-Scotia, to Oporto. They had no bread from the day they were wrecked, and had no liquor but that aforementioned.

We were informed, that the revenue of the duty of exciſe laid on beer and ale, amounted laſt year in England and Wales to 1,120,565l. 7s. 3d. ½. That the duty on malt in England and Wales, amounted to 568,154l. 8s. 4d: And the duty on malt and moloſſes ſpirits in England and Wales, to 572,429l. 16s. 10d. And that the whole revenue of exciſe in England and Wales, amounted laſt year to 3,057,825l. 8s. 7d. ½.

By an act of parliament made the 15th year of his preſent majeſty, intitled, An Act for more effectual preventing the counterfeiting of the current coin of this kingdom, and uttering and paying falſe and counterfeit coin, whoever ſhall make, coin or counterfeit any braſs or copper money, commonly called a half-penny or a farthing, and his, her, or their aiders, abettors, and procurers, being thereof convicted, ſhall ſuffer two years impriſonment, and ſhall find ſurety for their good behaviour for two years more. And any informer, he, ſhe, or they, ſhall have from the ſheriff of the county or city where ſuch conviction ſhall be made, the ſum of 10l. within one month after conviction.

The magiſtrates and inhabitants of Edinburgh, being deſirous to improve that city, by widening the ſtreets and avenues, and erecting an Exchange and other publick buildings, have applied to parliament for leave to purchaſe lands and houſes, and ſuch other powers as are neceſſary for executing their deſign.

FRIDAY, March 2.

Came on at Guildhall, before lord chief juſtice Lee, on an indictment preferred by the attorney-general, at the direction of one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, the trial of Joſiah Knight, for ſeducing Joſeph Earl, a woollen manufacturer, into the ſervice of Spain, in order to eſtabliſh thoſe manufactures there; who, after a hearing of five hours, was found guilty.

MONDAY, 5.

The birth-day of her royal highneſs the princeſs of Heſſe, his majeſty's youngeſt daughter, was celebrated, when her royal highneſs entered the 31ſt year of her age.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

The annual ſermon for the relief of poor diſſenting miniſters widows and their children was preached in the Old-Jewry, when the collection amounted to near 400l.

THURSDAY, 8.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz. An act for granting an aid to his majeſty by a land tax, to be raiſed in Great-Britain for 1753, at 2s. in the pound: An act to continue the duties on ſalt: An act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters: An act for enforcing the laws for the better preſervation of the game: Two road, and ſeveral private bills.

Virtue Hall, the girl who was evidence againſt mother Wells, and Mary Squires, in the affair relating to Elizabeth Canning, declared before the Rt. Hon. the lord mayor, that all ſhe had ſworn upon the trial was falſe; whereupon ſhe was committed to the compter till this myſterious affair can be looked into. (See p. 128.)

FRIDAY, 9.

The Rt. Hon. the lord mayor, attended by ſome of the aldermen, was at Mr. Akerman's houſe in Newgate-ſtreet near two hours, to examine Suſannah Wells, of Enfield-Waſh, concerning the robbery of Elizabeth Canning, when the ſaid Wells declared her innocence, and that ſhe never had ſeen Elizabeth Canning till the time ſhe, the ſaid Wells, with others, were taken into cuſtody and carried before juſtice Taſhmaker, of Edmonton.

TUESDAY, 13.

Was ended the great cauſe where the attorney-general for his majeſty was reſpondent, and Mrs. Dupleſis, appellant, from a decree of the court of Exchequer relating to the will and eſtates of the late lord Coleraine; when the decree was affirmed for the reſpondent.

Letters patent of his majeſty paſſed the great ſeal, to confirm the faculty of his grace the lord biſhop of Canterbury, conferring the degree of doctor in divinity on the Rev. Mr. Thomas Birch, rector of the united pariſhes of St. Margaret Pattens and St. Gabriel Fenchurch, and ſecretary of the Royal Society.

This evening four of the gentlemen, who were concerned in carrying on the proſecution in behalf of Elizabeth Canning againſt Mary Squires and Suſannah Wells, appeared before the right Hon. the lord mayor, and entered into a recognizance of 50l. each for the appearance of the ſaid Elizabeth Canning at the next ſeſſions at the Old Bailey.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Young of Welwyn in Hertfordſhire, long known to the world by his poetical and other works, has given the ſociety for the propagation of the goſpel in foreign parts, the ſum of 1000 guineas: A noble benefaction!

There being reaſon to apprehend that Mr. William Maude, of Sunderland, who has been miſſing ever ſince Jan. 24 laſt, was aſſaſſinated upon the high road; his majeſty has been pleaſed to promiſe his pardon, and a reward of 50l. to any one (the perſon who actually committed it excepted) who ſhall diſcover his accomplices in the murder; fifty guineas are alſo offered by the widow, and another fifty guineas by the Hon. Henry Vane and George Bowes, Eſqrs.

THURSDAY, 15.

At a general court of the Bank of England, a dividend was agreed to, of 2 ½ per cent. for intereſt and profits for the half year ending the 5th of April next; the warrants for which are to be delivered the 21ſt of the ſame month.

FRIDAY, 16.

At the general quarter ſeſſions of the peace for Surrey, held at St. Margaret's hill, Joſeph Puller and Mary Harriſon were tried and convicted of counterfeiting and coining copper halfpence, and by the court ſentenced to be impriſoned for two years in the county goal, and to continue in goal till they find ſureties for their good behaviour for two years more. The court ordered that the baſe halfpence and the tools and inſtruments uſed by the priſoners, ſhould be burnt by the hands of the common hangman on St. Margaret's hill the next day at 12 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 17.

This day there was a meeting of juſtices at the fleece at Edmonton, to examine into the affair at Enfield waſh; when 23 perſons of credit in and about that neighbourhood made affidavits, that Mary Squires the gypſy was at and near that place at the time the robbery was ſaid to be committed. (See p. 143.)

The ſame day came on to be tried before Mr. Juſtice Clive at the aſſizes at Chelmsford in the county of Eſſex, a cauſe brought by the order of the noblemen and gentlemen aſſociated for the preſervation of the game, againſt one Henry Wiſeman a farmer and ſhopkeeper in the ſaid county, for keeping a net for the deſtruction of the game, and for buying and having a brace of hares in his poſſeſſion, he not being qualified within any of the game laws. In the courſe of the trial it appeared clearly to the court and jury, that the defendant had for ſeveral years employed many poor neceſſitous people to go out and furniſh him with game, that he provided them with all ſorts of engines uſed for deſtroying the game, and that having dealt conſiderably in that way, he was diſtinguiſhed by the name of King of the Poachers; and the fact with which he was charged being proved againſt him, the jury without any heſitation brought in a verdict againſt the defendant for three ſeveral penalties of 5l. each; one for keeping a net, and the other two for having two hares in his poſſeſſion. A ſpecial jury had been ſummoned to try the cauſe, but 7 of them only appearing, 5 farmers were added to them to compleat the number. The defendant being a proper object for proſecution, the verdict gave a general ſatisfaction to the country preſent, who are convinced from what appeared on the trial, that the intention of the aſſociation is not, nor ever was, to proſecute farmers without diſtinction.

THURSDAY, 22.

This morning Sir John Philipps, Bart. preſented to his majeſty the memorial of many of the proprietors of eſtates and inhabitants in the ſeveral pariſhes adjacent to Richmond New Park; ſetting forth their right to highways thro' the ſame for horſes, cattle, and all manner of carriages; to ſtiles and ladders for foot-paſſengers; to the liberty of digging gravel there to mend the roads; to the free uſe of the water and water courſes there; and to the liberty of cutting furzes, and gathering underwood for the uſe of the poor of the ſaid pariſhes: Complaining, that they have of late been obſtructed in, and totally deprived of the enjoyment of their ſaid ancient rights and privileges; and praying a redreſs of theſe their grievances. The ſaid memorial was ſigned by above 300 perſons *.

At a meeting of the Royal-Society it was declared inconſiſtent with the honour of the ſociety to admit the ſhewing of monſters there, as the ridiculous exhibitors made uſe of their countenance, and that of the royal family, and perſons of quality, as puffs to the populace.

The late Mrs. STANTON *of* Shrewſbury *her Receipt for the Bite of a* MAD DOG.

Take the herb trefoil, mouſe-ear, dwarf-box, and periwinkle, of each an equal quantity; dry them very well before the fire, then pound and ſift them very fine; take a large ſpoonful three mornings together faſting in half a pint of new milk, three days before the full or change of the moon.

Note, half the quantity is ſufficient for a child, and two ſpoonfuls for any beaſt or dog.

All the above herbs muſt be gathered in the month of May, and as dry as poſſible; when you have made the quantity you chuſe, put it into glaſs phials and ſtop them up very cloſe.

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for laſt year, p.* 358.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Feb. 20. EDWARD Whitby, of the Middle-Temple, Eſq; to Miſs Dolman, of Litchfield.

28. Francis Swinhow, M. D. deſcended from an antient Daniſh family in Northumberland, to Miſs Jenny Read.

March 4. Charles Styles, Eſq; of Tewin near Farnham, to Miſs Vaughan, of Whitehall.

5. George Turner, Eſq; of Penly-houſe near Weſtbury in Wiltſhire, to Miſs Frew, of Wareham in Dorſetſhire.

6. Thomas Gregg, Eſq; of the Exchequer-office in the Temple, to Miſs Brown, of Barnet.

7. Thomas Dolman, of the Inner-Temple, Eſq; to Miſs Dod.

9. Stephen Theobalds, Eſq; of Luton, to Miſs Letitia Young, of Bloomſbury-ſquare, a 15,000l. fortune.

Rt. Hon. the lord Baltimore, to the lady Diana Egerton, youngeſt daughter to the dutcheſs of Bridgewater.

Capt. Obrien, of the foot-guards, to the Hon. Miſs Obrien, daughter to the earl of Inchiquin.

12. Rev. Mr. Charles Halford, third ſon of Sir Richard Halford, Bart. to Miſs Rebecca Sandwell.

13. Hon. William Richard Chetwynd, Eſq; only ſon of the Rt. Hon. lord viſc. Chetwynd, to Miſs Woollaſton, of St. James's ſquare.

Gyles Talbot, Eſq; of Berkhamſtead, to Miſs Maria Eaſt, of Mark-lane.

Rev. Mr. Secker, of Yardley in Hertfordſhire, nephew to the biſhop of Oxford, to Miſs Bird, daughter of John Bird, Eſq; of Coventry.

Thomas Van, Eſq; of Sudbury in Suffolk, to Miſs Bromley, of Hatton-Garden.

17. Hon. Edward Cornwallis, Eſq; memb. of parl. for Weſtminſter, to Miſs Maria Townſhend, niece to the late lord Townſhend, a 10,000l. fortune.

22. Marquiſs of Carnarvon, to Miſs Margaret Nicoll, daughter of John Nicoll, Eſq; late of Southgate in Middleſex, with a fortune of 130,000l.

Dr. John Bedford, of Durham, brother to Dr. William Bedford, late phyſician to Chriſt's-hoſpital, to Mrs. Dolabella Horſeman, one of the coheireſſes of Edward Horſeman, of Stirton in Rutlandſhire, Eſq;

24. John Hawkins, Eſq; merchant in Broad-ſtreet, to Miſs Storer, of Highgate.

March 9. The lady of Edward Laſcelles, Eſq; memb. of parl. for Scarborough, delivered of a daughter.

12. Lady Forteſcue, of a ſon and heir.

17. The lady of Sir Everard Falkener, Knt. of a ſon.

20. Lady viſcounteſs Peterſham, of a ſon and heir.

23. The lady of the Hon. Richard Montague, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

24. Marchioneſs of Granby, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Feb. 17. RT. Hon. Mary lady Salton, ſiſter to the late William earl of Aberdeen, and mother to the preſent lord Salton.

The widow Coxon, at Rodgley in Derbyſhire, in the 117th year of her age, who has left 173 children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren.

Mrs. Warren, a maiden lady at Derby, aged 104.

27. David Lequeſne, Eſq; merchant, brother to the late Sir John Lequeſne, Knt. late alderman of Broad-ſtreet ward.

March 2. Dame Suſannah Miller, aged 80, widow of Sir Borlace Miller, of Oxenhaugh in Hants, Bart.

3. Mr. George Sawbridge Littell, late a wholeſale ironmonger in Coleharbour.

4. Alexander Roſs, Eſq; writer to the ſignet at Edinburgh, and ſolicitor to the crown for their affairs in Scotland.

7. Mrs. Keene, relict of Charles Keene, Eſq; of Lynn in Norfolk, and mother of his excellency Benjamin Keene, Eſq; his majeſty's ambaſſador at Madrid, and of the Rt. Rev. the lord biſhop of Cheſter.

Cheſter Fern, Eſq; at Abington in Cambridgeſhire, of an antient family and good eſtate, in the commiſſion of the peace, and lately high-ſheriff for that county.

11. Rt. Hon. Charles Stourton, baron Stourton of Stourton in the county of Wilts.

12. Peter Elers, Eſq; of Chelſea, one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for Middleſex.

Richard Smith, Eſq; of the Weargs near Wolverhampton, who ſome time ſince married a daughter of Sir John Aſtley, Bart.

14. Rt. Hon. Charles Bennet, earl of Tankerville, lord Offulſton, and knight of the thiſtle: He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Charles lord Offulſton, now earl of Tankerville, &c.

17. James Vernon, Eſq; an eminent Turkey-merchant.

20. Commodore Brown, commiſſioner of Chatham yard, a gallant officer, who was at the taking of Porto-Bello, where he bravely commanded the ſhip that attacked the iron caſtle.

Mr. Francis Price, an eminent architect, and ſurveyor of the cathedral church of Sarum, author of the Britiſh Carpenter; and, A ſeries of obſervations on the abovementioned cathedral.

21.

21. Drigue Olmius, Eſq; at Woodford in Eſſex, immenſely rich.

22. Rt. Hon. Thomas Trevor, baron Trevor of Broomham in the county of Bedford: He has left iſſue only one daughter, the preſent dutcheſs of Marlborough, and is ſucceeded in dignity and eſtate by the Hon. John Trevor, Eſq; memb. of parl. for Woodſtock, and one of the Welch judges.

24. Joſeph Dobbins, Eſq; filazer of the court of Common-Pleas for the county of Devon, and an eminent ſolicitor in chancery.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

DR. Thackeray promoted to the archdeaconry of Surrey, by the biſhop of Wincheſter.—Mr. Nicholas Herbert, preſented to the rectory of Ludlow in Shropſhire.—Mr. Jarvis, choſen lecturer of Chriſt-church, Spitalfields in the room of Mr. Dubourdieu, who reſigned.—Mr. Robert Denham, preſented to the vicarge of Stonely in Warwickſhire.—Mr. Jones, choſen miniſter, or chaplain, of St. Saviour's, Southwark.—Mr. John Ella, preſented to the vicarage of Miſſyn in Nottinghamſhire.—Thomas Hughes, M. A. to the vicarage of Loppington, in Shropſhire.—Mr. John Standerwick, by the court of aldermen and common-council of Norwich, to the vicarage of Shropham in Norfolk.—Mr. Griffith, by the Abp. of York, to the rectory and pariſh church of Freeton in Yorkſhire.—Mr. Wiggins, by the lord Edgcumbe, to the rectory of Croſton in Yorkſhire, where he had been curate upwards of 30 years.—Mr. Mydhope Wallis, to the rectory of St. Endillon in Cornwall.—George Churchey, M. A. to the vicarage of Stoke-Gumber in Somerſetſhire.—Mr. Jackſon, B. D. by the duke of Bedford, to the living of Thornhaugh in Northamptonſhire.—Griffith Williams, M. A. by Mr. Gullifer and Mr. Carter, at the nomination of Mrs. Aylett, purſuant to an order of the high court of Chancery, to the vicarage of Great-Totham in Eſſex.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

HON. Mr. Hawey, made one of the clerks of the privy-ſeal, in the room of Robert Tothill, Eſq; deceaſed.—James Huſſey, Eſq; made a lieutenant in the ſecond reg. of foot-guards.—Bamber Gaſcoyne, Eſq; of Lincoln's-Inn, unanimouſly appointed by the court of aldermen, judge of the Borough-court, Southwark, upon the recommendation of the Rt. Hon. the lord-mayor, his father.. — Horatio Sharpe, Eſq; made governor of Maryland, being appointed by lord Baltimore proprietary of that province, and approved by his majeſty.—Michael Sherwin, Eſq; made a capt. in Sir Robert Rich's reg. of dragoons.—Richard Manning, Eſq; made a capt. in Howard's reg. of foot.——— Cathcart, Eſq; made a capt. in the royal reg. of dragoons.—Mr. Grindal, choſen an additional ſurgeon in ordinary to the London-hoſpital.—Rt. Hon. the earl of Northumberland, made lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of Northumberland; and of the town and county of Newcaſtle upon Tyne.—Henry Vane, Eſq; made lieutenant of and in the county of Durham. — Alexander Stuart, Eſq; made keeper of Ludlow-caſtle.—Mr. Riſoljere and Mr. Thomſon, choſen aſſiſtant ſurgeons to the London-hoſpital.—Mr. George Leach, appointed clerk of the works to Chelſea-hoſpital, in the room of John Lane, Eſq; deceaſed.

New Members.

RUTLANDSHIRE, Thomas Noel, Eſq; in the room of John Noel, Eſq; deceaſed.

St. Maws, Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart.
——— lord Sundon, deceaſed.

St. Michael's, William Neſbit, Eſq;
——— Albert Neſbit, Eſq; deceaſed.

B—kr—ts.

GEORGE Kendall, late of Billericay, in Eſſex, baker.—John Townſend, of St. James's, Weſtminſter, vintner.—Thomas Banks, of the pariſh of Chriſt-church, Southwark, hat-maker and dealer.—Richard King, of London, merchant.—Robert Terry, late of Ipſwich, linen-draper.—Edward Webb, of St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt, dealer.—Thomas Marſhall, formerly of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, but now of Newgate-ſtreet, tobaconiſt.—Thomas Maſſey, late of Cheſter, linen-draper.—William Allen, of Witham, in Eſſex, ſhopkeeper.—John Reade and William Beach, of Parliament-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, linen-drapers and partners.—Iſaac Sugdon, of Long-lane, near the borough of Southwark, clothier.—John Macky, of Fleet-ſtreet, taylor.—Thomas Stephenſon, of Stockton upon Tees, in the county of Durham, ſhip-carpenter.—Iſaac Tarrat and Richard Taylor, of Cheapſide, linen-drapers and partners.—William Cooke, late of Baſing-lane, London, merchant.—Henry Clapcott, late of Bedford-ſtreet in the pariſh of St. Andrew, Holbourn, bedſtead-maker.—John Ellis, late of the town of Brecknock, mercer.—Edward Bury, late of Barbican, tobacconiſt.—Samuel Pulley, of Cannon-ſtreet, woollen-draper.—William Arnold, late of Weymouth and Melcomb-Regis, in Dorſetſhire, apothecary.

Extracts

Extracts from a Pamphlet, intitled, The Story of ELIZABETH CANNING conſider'd *by Dr.* HILL. *With ſome Remarks on Mr.* FIELDING's. *(See p.* 142.)

IN order to ſhew the improbability of Canning's whole ſtory, he ſays: Some days after Jan. 1, when ſhe is ſaid to have been carried away, I find the following advertiſement in the moſt univerſal of the daily papers (viz. Daily Advertiſer, Jan. 6.)

"*Whereas Elizabeth Canning went from her friends between Hounſditch and Biſhopſgate, on Monday laſt, the 1ſt inſtant, between nine and ten o'clock: Whoever can give any account where ſhe is, ſhall have two guineas reward, to be paid by Mrs. Cannon, a ſawyer, in Aldermanbury Poſtern, which will be a great ſatisfaction to her mother. She is freſh-colour'd, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a high forehead, light eye-brows, about five foot high, 18 years of age, well ſet, had on a maſquerade purple ſtuff gown, a black petticoat, a white chip hat, bound round with green, a white apron and handkerchief, blue ſtockings, and leather ſhoes.*

Note, It is ſuppoſed *ſhe was* forcibly taken away *by ſome evil-diſpoſed perſons, as ſhe was* heard to ſhriek out in a hackney-coach *in* Biſhopſgate ſtreet. *If the coachman remembers any thing of the affair, by giving an account as above, he ſhall be handſomely rewarded for his trouble.*"

Why ſuppoſed to be taken forcibly away? Are theſe tranſactions common? or was there any thing in the preſent caſe to authoriſe ſuch an imagination? To what purpoſe ſhould ſhe be forced away? She is not handſome; ſo that the deſign could not be upon her perſon; and certainly the dreſs that is deſcribed ſo largely, could not tempt any one to carry her off to rob her; nor was it neceſſary, for that might have been done where ſhe was ſeized; nay, and in the latter accounts, we are told it was done there.

Who heard her ſhriek! or what is become of the hackney-coach part of the ſtory, no ſyllable has been ſince uttered of it? Who ſhould know the voice of a ſervant of no conſideration, calling in a ſtrange part of the town from a coach? What muſt the ruffians have been doing who ſuffered her to ſhriek? or who that heard ſuch a voice, and did, or that did not know the perſon, would not have ſtopped the carriage? How came he who heard ſo much, not to call perſons to aſſiſt him? There are enough in the ſtreets at ten o'clock; or, where's the coachman, for coaches do not drive themſelves, and certainly he might be found to juſtify the ſtory?

If a coach carried her, where therefore is the driver of it? or, if ſhe was dragged along, how did the people, who were taking all this pains, and running all this hazard, to no ſort of purpoſe, get her undiſcovered thro' the turnpikes?

From the day of this publication, by which the world was informed, that ſuch a girl was carried off by ruffians (a fine preparative for what has followed!) we hear no more of her till her return at the end of 28 days; when ſhe tells her abſurd, incredible, and moſt ridiculous ſtory; a piece of contradictory incidents, and moſt improbable events.

It was not on the credit of this ſtory that the unhappy creature was condemned. Let us not imagine courts of juſtice ſwallow ſuch relations. It was on the moſt full account, given by one, who declared that ſhe had ſeen the whole tranſaction, of which the court was concerned to judge: One, who being a ſtranger to the accuſer, and a friend of the perſons accuſed, declared ſhe ſaw the robbery. This was an evidence which muſt have been allowed by any jury of judicious and unbiaſſed men.

We are now reviewing that account in a very different light; we have now been let into the ſecret of its origin; we have ſeen her ſince voluntarily declare, that it was falſe and forged, not in part falſe, but in the whole, and that it was the offſpring only of her terrors; and actuated from the influence of the ſame apprehenſions, ſhe confirmed it at the trial; ſhe now declares it, freely and voluntarily declares it, to have been all a perjury.

After mentioning ſeveral apparent improbabilities in Canning's narrative, of her being dragged ſo many miles, of her not endeavouring to eſcape before, of her walking home in the weak condition ſhe was ſaid to be in, and no body's taking notice of her upon the road, &c. he obſerves, that the deſcription ſhe gave of the room, in which ſhe ſaid ſhe was confined, at her firſt examination before the ſitting alderman, was very different from what it really was, and as ſhe afterwards deſcribed it.

Some who went firſt down, ſays he, neighbours and men of credit, had heard her account of the room, and when they ſaw it, were convinced that her deſcription did not at all belong to it: They gave her up, and they are to be found to ſay ſo. Some who were too officious, eager to have the ſtory true, becauſe themſelves believed it, got there before her alſo; theſe, when they had heard the objections, rode back part of the way to meet her, and after ſome converſation with her; after, for I may have leave to conjecture

jecture from the circumſtance, aſking her if there was not hay there; that is, in effect, after telling her there was, and that ſhe ſhould have ſaid ſo; rode back, and, with huzza's of triumph, cried they were all right yet; for ſhe ſaid now there was hay in the room.

We are aſked, how ſhould ſhe know this houſe, as ſhe approached it? No-body ever heard that ſhe did know it, as ſhe approached it: And for the famous queſtion, how ſhe could, among a number of people, fix upon the gypſy whom ſhe had particularly deſcribed before, as the perſon that had robbed her? The anſwer is a very fatal and ſevere one; it is, that ſhe had not particularly deſcribed her before. It is palpable ſhe never ſpoke of her even as a gypſy, tho' no woman ever poſſeſſed the colour and the character of that ſingular people ſo ſtrongly: Nor had ſhe given any particular account of her face; which, had ſhe ever ſeen it before, muſt have been remembered; for it is like that of no human creature: The lower part of it affected moſt remarkably by the evil; the under lip of an enormous thickneſs; and the noſe ſuch as never before ſtood in a mortal countenance.

Then ſpeaking of Hall's confeſſion before juſtice Fielding, he ſays, let me aſk you, Sir, were theſe the circumſtances of that confeſſion, viz. that it ſhould be free and voluntary, without fear and conſtraint? I need not aſk you: Your pamphlet contradicts it. She refuſed to confeſs any ſuch thing, you tell us ſo yourſelf, throughout ſix hours of ſtrong ſollicitation, and ſhe conſented to do it at laſt: Why? She ſays, and you ſay the ſame, it was becauſe ſhe was elſe to be proſecuted as a felon.

But their informations, you repeat, are ſo alike! Sir, I muſt tell you, they are too like: Indeed the term like is improper; they are not like, for they are in effect the ſame: And farther, which is an obſervation that muſt ſting ſomewhere, tho' theſe their informations are thus like, their evidence upon the trial was not ſo.

Hall had heard Canning's ſtory many times. She had heard it from Canning's own mouth at Enfield on Feb. 1; on the ſame day alſo ſhe ſays ſhe heard it at Mr. Tyſhmaker's, as doubtleſs ſhe did: For, 8 days after this, the ſtory was publiſhed in the news-papers, to raiſe ſubſcriptions. Hall can read; or, if ſhe could not, ſhe had ears.

Now let us ſee when it was ſhe gave this weighty information. 'Twas after all this opportunity of knowing what it was Canning ſaid; it was on Feb. 14, and not before, that ſhe was examined by Mr. F. There, as himſelf informs us, ſhe was under examination from 6 to 12 at night, and then, to uſe his own words, after many hard ſtruggles and ſtout denials, ſhe did, what? why, ſhe put her mark to an information; and ſwore what it contained was true. What it contained was the ſame with that which had before been ſworn by Canning. The ſame perſon drew both; and that not the magiſtrate, no, nor his clerk: Who then? —why the attorney who was engaged to manage the proſecution.

Canning's ſtory appeared improbable; all reſted upon the evidence of Hall: And there was given to you, againſt that evidence, the oath of Judith Natus, one not belonging to the gypſies, an honeſt woman, wife of an honeſt labourer, who, with her huſband, lay in the very room, in which the girl pretended to have been confined, during the whole time of that alledged confinement. Here was the evidence of a perſon of honeſt character, and quite diſintereſted, againſt that of Hall. This oath you will find was truth; it will be ſeen: It will be proved that it was ſo, by evidence the moſt inconteſtable. In the mean time, let me aſk the whole world, whether this free oath of an unconcerned perſon, or the hardly-obtained information of one who was intereſted, and had the alternative only of that information or a priſon, deſerves the moſt reſpect? Theſe perſons were ſubpœna'd, and they were ready at the court on the trial; but the mob without doors had been ſo exaſperated againſt all that ſhould appear on the part of the accuſed, that they were prevented from getting in, and treated themſelves like criminals.

Such is the ſtate, and the exact ſtate, of that caſe, into which a ſuſpicion of miſinformation at firſt, a confeſſion of perjury afterwards, and accumulated proofs in ſupport of that confeſſion, have engaged the lord mayor of London to enquire even after the trial. The enquiry has anſwered all his lordſhip's expectations, the evidence is clear, and the proof is full. But for this his impartial enquiry, made for the ſake of juſtice only, he is attacked by calumny and private prejudice: The envious hint he muſt be intereſted in it; while others wiſh the convict guilty, that he may ſink into an equality with them. That magiſtrate is too well informed of the reſpect due to his ſovereign, not to lay all the evidences firſt before him, afterwards the whole world will ſee them: And it is on certainty and knowledge I ſpeak, who now tell them, that, when they do ſee them, they will be convinced at full.

PRICES

[*Catalogue of books in our next.*]

PRICES of STOCKS in MARCH, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	B. Annu. 1746.	B. Annu. 1747-8-9	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	Ind. Bonds	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	143 5/8	193 1/4	121 1/8	108 3/8	107	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	71.	2 0 0	N. E.	fair cold
2	143 5/8	193 1/4	121	108 1/4	107 1/8	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71.	2 0 0	E. N. E.	fair cold
3			121 1/8	108 1/2	107 1/8	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	104 3/8	71. 1s	2 0 0	S. by E.	foggy fair
4	Sunday											E. S. E.	clou. fair
5	143 1/4	193	121 1/8 120 3/4		107	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2 5/8	71. 1s	2 0 0	S.	fair cold
6	143 1/4	193	121 1/8 120		107	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2 5/8	71. 1s	2 0 0	N. E.	fair cold
7	143 1/4	193	121 1/8 120 1/4		107	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2 5/8	71. 1s	2 0 0	N. E.	fair cold
8	143	192 1/4 193		108 3/8	107 1/8 1/4	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 1s	2 0 0	E. N. E.	fair cold
9			120 1/8	108 3/8	107 1/8	107 1/2 1/2	107 1/2 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 1s	2 0 0	N. N. E.	fair cold
10				108 3/8	107 1/8	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	104 3/8	71. 1s	2 0 0	N. E.	clou. fog
11	Sunday											E. N. E.	foggy
12				108 3/8	107 1/8	107 3/8 1/2	107 3/8 1/2	104 1/2 5/8	104 3/8	71. 1s	2 0 0	S. E.	fair
13				108 1/2 3/8	107 1/8	107 3/8 1/2	107 3/8 1/2	104 3/8	104 1/2 3/8	71. 1s	2 0 0	S. W.	rain fair
14				108		107 3/8 1/2	107 3/8 1/2	104 1/2	104 3/8	71. 1s	2 0 0	W. S. W.	cloudy
15				108 3/8	107 1/8	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	104 3/8	71. 1s	2 0 0	N. W.	wind fair
16			120 3/4	108 3/8	107 1/8	107 1/2 5/8	107 1/2 5/8	104 3/8	104 3/8	71. 1s	2 2 6	N. N. W.	windy
17				108 1/2	107 1/8 1/4	107 1/2 5/8	107 1/2 5/8	104 3/8 1/2	104 3/8	71. 1s	2 2 6	W. S. W.	clou. fair
18	Sunday											W. S. W.	ſtormy
19			120 1/4	108 1/2	107 1/8 1/4	107 1/2	107 3/8	104 1/2	104 3/8	71.	2 2 6	W. by S.	wind rain
20				108	107	107 3/8	107 3/8	104 3/8	104 3/8	71.	2 2 6	W. freſh	fair clou.
21						107 1/4 3/8	107 1/4 3/8	104 1/4 3/8	104 3/8	71.	2 2 6	N. W.	fair rain
22						107 3/8	107 3/8	104 3/8	104 3/8 1/2	71. 1s	2 2 6	N. N. W.	fair clou.
23				108	107	107 3/8	107 3/8	104 3/8	104 3/8	71. 1s	2 2 6	N. E. byN.	cloudy
24			120 1/4		107 1/8	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 3/8 1/2	104 3/8	71. 2s	2 2 6	S. by E.	cold rain
25	Sunday											W. by N.	fair
26					107 1/8	107 1/4 1/2	107 1/4 1/2	104 1/2 5/8	104 3/8 1/2	71. 1s	2 2 6	S. W. hard	rain
27	143 1/4				107 1/8 107			104 3/8	104 3/8 1/2	71. 2s	2 2 6	S. W.	fair
28					107 1/8			104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 1s	2 5 0	E. S. E.	fair
29					107			104 3/8	104 3/8 1/2	71. 1s	2 5 0	S. W.	rain
30					107 1/8			104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 1s	2 5 0	S. S. W.	fair rain
31					107			104 3/8	104 3/8	71. 1s	2 5 0	S. W.	fair

BILL of Mortality from Feb. 20. to March 27.

Chriſt.	Males 832	Femal. 814	1646
Buried	Males 963	Femal. 980	1943
Died under 2 Years old			709
Between 2 and 5			140
5 and 10			43
10 and 20			45
20 and 30			122
30 and 40			211
40 and 50			226
50 and 60			168
60 and 70			133
70 and 80			100
80 and 90			42
90 and 100			4
			1943
Buried: Within the Walls			173
Without the Walls			450
In Mid. and Surrey			889
City & Sub. Weſt.			431
			1943
Weekly Feb. 27			357
March 6			327
13			443
20			406
27			410
			1943

Wheaten Peck Loaf, 2s. 2d.
Peaſe 20s. to 21s. per Quar.

Price of corn

	Mark-lane Exchange.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.
Wheat	34s to 38s qu	08l. 15s load	10l. 10s load	09l. 10s load	09l. 15s load	09l. 10s load	34s to 42 qr	34s to 42 qr	5s od buſh.	4s to 4 8d buſh.
Barley	14s to 18s od.	17s to 00 qr	20s to 00 qr	15s to 19 qr	15s to 21 qr	16s to 18	16s to 23	17s to 22	2s 03d	2s 3d to 2 6d
Oats	12s od to 13s	14s to 14 6d	14s to 17	14s to 15s	14s to 16	10s to 13 6d	14s to 15	16s to 16	1s 6d to 2s	1s 6d to 1s 10d